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J. B. PENNIMAN, W. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Manag'rs.

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CITY ITEMS.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

10 Good Second-Hand Pianos.

For sale or rent at low prices, at Charlotte Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street.

Closing Out Sale.

Don't forget it, but go to-day for bargains 80 Fifth street.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher

Cured Ann Morgan of cancer, after it had eaten off the nose and cheeks. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured David Kinnoly, of Sligo, of total blindness.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Daniel A. Bogh, of 32 Liberty street, of violent scrofula, after it had eaten into the arm and and forehead.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Elliott Davis, of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, of bleeding piles of twenty years standing.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Sarah Clark's son, O'Hara street, Pittsburgh, of scrofulous sore eyes.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured John P. Garrett's son, of Beaver street, Allegheny, of total deafness, resulting from scarlatina.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured the wife of Joseph Shoemaker, American Hotel, Johnstown, Pa., of a frightful ulcer on the face.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Geo. W Shaw, of Pennville, of white swelling.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Harrison Bryner, West Newton, of paralysis of both limbs.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Mary T. Coup, of almost total blindness.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured James Slusman, of pain in the side.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured P. J. V. Brady, Connellsville, of skin disease of years standing.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Belinda Shaw, of Connellsville, of scrofula.

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cured Isaiah Shaw, of the same place, and brother of the above of scrofula.

Ask for *Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher*, and take no other. One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5, at 140 Wood street.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

Delays are Dangerous.

It will be to every person's advantage to attend the Great Sixty Days' Sale.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous." So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was dim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cassius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-boned.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

Stranger,

Visit the Great Closing Sale of Boots and Shoes. OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 30 cents.
Pie Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

GEO. BRAVEN.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

For Sixty Days Only.

You can get Boots and Shoes at your own prices. OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Children Having Worms,

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 81 Market street.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

Time Flies Swiftly.

And the great Sixty Days' Sale will soon be over. OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

If You Want

To buy Hostetter's Bitters, Drake's Bitters, Roback's Bitters, or any other kind of Bitters, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street, where you will get the genuine fresh article, for less money than at any other place in the city. Remember this and the place to get them—81 Market street.

To Country Merchants.

We are offering full lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at Eastern prices.

J. W. BARKER & Co., 69 Market street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 139, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

15 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

Macallister

At Masonic Hall to-night.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Excitement—Meeting of the Board of Underwriters—Two Hundred Millions of Capital Represented—A Murderer Convicted.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1867.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

The Fenian excitement in this city is shaping into serious action. The discouraging cable telegrams are disbelieved, and volunteering is brisk. The St. Lawrence, O'Toole, Farnham and other circles held enthusiastic meetings last evening. Mayor Hoffman being invited to address a Fenian meeting, declined in a manner that showed he did not approve of such demonstrations.

The Fenian meeting intended for to night has been indefinitely postponed; ostensibly on account of the weather.

MEETING OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Underwriters, commenced to-day. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing two hundred millions of capital. The report of the Executive Committee, favoring increased rates, was accepted, and the power to act was given to that Committee, which was increased to fifty members. The subject of a three-quarters of one per value rule for insurance, will be considered to-morrow. Some unimportant business was transacted. The subject of insurance buildings in which petroleum is stored was discussed; but no action was taken. A Committee of ten was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Adjourned till to-morrow.

MURDERER CONVICTED.

Charles B. Manuel, a colored man, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree, for causing the death of Henry Roser in December last.

ECCLESIASTICAL UNION.

The Committee of Conference, looking to a union of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches, held their first session in New York to-morrow.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 44 PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 20, 1867.

SENATE.

In the Senate, the act appropriating the interest on the agricultural scrip to the Agricultural College, in Centre, county, was passed finally.

The following bills in place were read:

By Mr. Graham: An act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds in the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars to build a market house. Passed. Also, an act to change the commons of Allegheny City into a public park.

By Mr. Bigham: An act to allow the School Directors of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money to build a school house. Passed. Also, an act to allow the School Directors of Marshall township to apply the funds on hand for school purposes.

By Mr. White: The petition of citizens of Indiana county to submit to a vote the question of the sale of liquor in said county. Also, in place, an act to increase the fees of certain officers in Indiana county.

By Mr. Bigham: To allow the mercantile appraiser of Allegheny county the same fees as the same officers in other counties.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaratory of principles. Referred to the Committee on Federal Affairs by a party vote.

The speech-saving bill, by the general Railroad Law, was taken up, discussed, and again made the special order for Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following House bills, in place, were read:

By Mr. Chadwick: A supplement to the act incorporating the Medas, Pittsburgh and New York Petroleum Company, to change the principal office to Pittsburgh. Passed.

By Mr. Colville: To divorce James Weyman and Julia his wife.

By Mr. Wilson: To change the place of holding the election in Jefferson township; also, to authorize the Sch ol Board of the Seventh ward of Pittsburgh to borrow money, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, to build a school house.

Mr. Boyle: An act to authorize an appeal from interlocutory injunctions in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Wnann: To authorize the Cranberry Coal Company to build a railroad.

Mr. Day: To protect the people from imposition and quackery.

Mr. Ewing: A supplement to the act incorporating the National Telegraph Company. Passed.

By Mr. Gallagher: To extend the term of the County Treasurer of Westmoreland county.

The following bills were reported from the Committees:

An act to regulate interest on public accounts.

An act relating to the purchase of a law library in Washington county.

An act relative to the election of officers and directors of the Railroad Companies in the Commonwealth. It compels the majority of the directors and the officers to be residents of the State.

An act to incorporate the Masonic Fund Society of Greensburg.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. McKee: To prevent unwholesome matter being thrown into the running streams of Allegheny county, and preserve the health of the same.

By Mr. Chase: To legalize laws made by the borough of Titusville.

The Philadelphia Sunday car question came up on the third reading of the bill. It was discussed and postponed.

The following bills on the private calendar were considered and passed:

An act relative to the fees of the Coroner of Allegheny county.

An act relative to the fees of the District Attorney of Greene county.

An act to incorporate the Pithole Gas and Water Company.

An act to authorize the Burgess and Town Council of Irvin's to borrow money for borough purposes.

An act to authorize the Council of Kittanning to pave and grade certain streets.

A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

An act to amend the charter of the Cambria Iron Company.

An act to prevent the sale of liquor in New Alexandria and Bolivar, Westmoreland county.

The act to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad, went to a second reading, and was laid over for the present.

The Committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, on the subject of the re-charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company, arrived here this morning, and are working vigorously.

On motion of Mr. Colville, the Committee was discharged from the consideration of Mr. Peter's liquor bill.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Accident on the David White, Below Memphis.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The steamer David White, which left New Orleans on Thursday night last, for Louisville, with one hundred passengers and five hundred tons of freight for Nashville and Louisville, exploded her larboard boiler on Sunday noon, near Columbia, two hundred and twenty-five miles south of here.

The forward part of the boat was literally torn to atoms. Many passengers and officers were blown up one hundred feet in the air, with fragments and debris of the boat. The scene is described a heart-rending. The clothes were blown off some of the officers. Captain Kinney was blown up one hundred feet, and landed in the river much bruised and scalded. Capt. Shaw, clerk, reports the loss of passengers at sixty-five. Many of the names are unknown, as the books are lost. The boat is a complete wreck. Part of the boiler exploded upwards, and part downwards, tearing the hull wide open. The engineers and firemen on the watch were blown down with the hull.

The steamer Piles Bolen picked up the survivors, and the Emerald and Pauline Carroll brought them here. Dan Kinney is here, badly scalded; slight hope of his recovery. The following is a partial list of casualties:

Killed—Capt. H. B. Shaw, Nashville; Wm. Smith Wick, Second Clerk, Nashville; A. McKnight, Louisville; John Davis, Clerk, Nashville; R. R. Toombs, Mate, Nashville; John Jewett, Carpenter, Cincinnati; Steele, Engineer, New Albany; Robt. Elam Strickler, Paducah; Brewster, Polk county, Tennessee; W. Lilly, Kentucky; —Mitchell, Ohio; Capt. Harrison, Paducah; D. Carlton, Tennessee; Eddie Klinn, New Madrid, Mo.; L. Brown, Brown, Burton & Milner, Mo.; Butler Mills, Ky.; Wm. Ferris, Ky.; Wm. Moore, Ky.; Jerry Ball, Steward; Wm. Brown, Doctor Brown, Jim, Ricks, Sam, Johnson and John Miller, Porters; O. M. Taylor, Patrick Cafney, Patrick White, James Woods, Parker, Martin Moran, Peter Hines, Charles Kubdock, Frank Bosslear, Harvey Graham, John King, Dan. Carr, Jerry Cockrell, Jim Hughes.

Wounded—Capt. D. Kinney, Nashville, badly scalded; John D. Hart, pilot, Louisville, bruised; John Ray, engineer, severely bruised; Robert Ray Stricker, Chas. Cross, badly bruised; Sam Waldell, Miss Cann, cabin boy and greaser; Mack Davis, Greenville; Dr. Bush, Louisville, thigh broken; F. P. Jones, New Orleans, badly bruised; J. H. Triplett, Owensboro, slightly bruised; Dr. Shaw, Clarksville, Tenn., bruised; John Gibb, James Cummings, John Brown, John Weaver, Wm. Thorn, John Staley, Jarvis, Slightly, and Wm. Wilson, all more or less injured.

Many names of the lost and injured are unknown. Of all the cabin passengers only one, or six are uninjured.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1867.

SENATE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The CHAIR submitted the certificate of the Governor of Pennsylvania, that that State had ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in favor of a grant of public lands to aid in the construction of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

RE-ENSLAVEMENT OF NEGROES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to protect the children of African descent, from being enslaved, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and moved for an indefinite postponement of the bill; but on motion, the bill was placed on the calender.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill authorizing the sale of the hot springs reservation, in Arkansas. Referred.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The bill was considered to provide for the annual inspection of Indian Affairs, upon which the question was, upon agreeing to the substitute passed by the House, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At two o'clock the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the postponement of the Indian Bill for the purpose of taking up the Reconstruction Bill, with the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to and the bill read.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate concur.

Paragraphs were disposed of leaving taxation as follows: On boots and shoes, made wholly or in part of India rubber, 2 per cent. ad valorem; on hats, caps and hoods of all descriptions, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

After debate, the Senate took a recess.

SOUTHERN POOR.

Evening Session.—The House joint resolution, authorizing the employment of national vessels to convey food and clothing to the destitute people of the South passed.

DEFENSES ON THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the defense of the Northern frontier. Ordered to be printed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AGAIN.

The Reconstruction Bill was then taken up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the House amendments, to add to the last section the following proviso: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to disfranchise any person in either of said States from voting or holding office who have received pardon and amnesty in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE supported his amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the House amendments were too harsh, the Southern people had the Democrats in the House to thank for it. A minority of the Union party, assisted by the entire Democratic party, had the acceptance of the Senate proposition in the House, and left it open to further amendment, with the result now before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS defended the action of the Democrats in the House. They could not have voted differently without placing themselves on record as in favor of the bill to which they were opposed in every respect.

After debate Mr. Doolittle's amendment was rejected—8 yeas against 32 nays.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved, as an additional section, to vacate all offices now held under the rebel authority within ninety days after the passage of the act. Disagreed to.

The amendment of the House was then concurred in.

YEAS.		
Brown,	Henderson,	Stewart,
Cattell,	Howard,	Sumner,
Chandler,	Howe,	Thayer,
Conness,	Johnson,	Van Winkle,
Cragin,	Kirkwood,	Wade,
Cresswell,	Lane,	Willey,
Edmunds,	Morgan,	Williams,
Fessenden,	Morrill,	Yates—34.
Fogg,	Poland,	
Fowler,	Pomeroy,	
Frelinghuysen	Ramsey,	
Harris,	Ross,	
NAYS.		
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Saulsbury—7,
Cowan,	Nesmith,	
Davis,	Patterson,	

The Senate adjourned at 10:30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some unimportant business, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide an efficient government for the rebel States.

Mr. BLAINE withdrew his motion to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendments, and moved the previous question, on the motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to concur with the Senate amendment with an amendment to the fifth section, as telegraphed to-day.

The House refused to second the previous question, 72 to 76.

Mr. SHELLABARGER moved the following amendment, to come in as a new section:

[This amendment forms section 6 of the bill; as published in our Washington dispatches.]

The previous question was moved and seconded.

Mr. BOYER moved to table the bill. Negatived.

Mr. SHELBABARGER'S amendment was adopted, 98 against 70.

Mr. WILSON moved to concur in the Senate amendment, with Wilson's amendment as amended on motion of Mr. Shellabarger. Agreed to—125 against 46.

The bill was then sent to the Senate.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The militia bill, on motion of Mr. PAINE, was recommitted to the Military Committee.

SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE TWO OCEANS.

The Senate joint resolution extending aid and facilities to citizens of the United States in the survey of a route for a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, was passed.

PENSIONS TO SEAMEN AND MARINES.

The House bill to render applicable to the seamen of the United States navy, and to marines, the provision relating to pensions in the late appropriation bill of July 18th, 1866, was passed.

PRIZE MONEY FOR THE ALABAMA.

The House bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute as prize money one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the value of the piratical steamer Alabama, to Commodore Winslow, and officers and crew of the Kearsage, was considered, without action.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army appropriation bill was taken up. The motion to strike out the second section, in regard to the qualifications of the General-in-Chief of the Army, was rejected by 91 against 86.

Among the yeas were Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Raykendall, Loan, Marvin and Raymond.

The bill passed—88 yeas to 32 nays.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The tax on cigarettes, cheroots, and cigars of all descriptions, was fixed at five dollars a thousand.

The line taxing brandy at fifty cents a gallon was struck out, leaving the tax two dollars.

Recess till 7:30.

Evening Session.—Mr. HOOPER asked leave to introduce a bill for reference to the Ways and Means Committee, to provide for the payment of compound interest notes.

Mr. PRICE objected.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment, the effect of which is to terminate the right of railroad and steamboat companies to add the tax to their rates of fare, on the 30th of April. Rejected by 46 to 51.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment, the effect of which is to relieve ferryboats of the tax of 3 per cent., and subject them to the same tax as steamboats. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment compelling street railroad companies to sell on their cars packages of tickets, without adding on the tax. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. FALDING the receipts for the payment of money were exempted from the stamp duty. stamp duties were also removed from all legal documents, affidavits, probates of wills, &c., where the value of real and personal estate does not exceed $1,000, and applications for soldiers' bounties, pensions, &c.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

River Telegrams.

[By Merchants' National Telegraph Co.]

OIL CITY, February 20.—Weather cloudy and colder.

River six feet and falling slowly—entirely clear of ice.

Oil market quiet and transactions few.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis, the Mary E. Thompson; from Louisville, the Glasgow and St. Charles; from Vicksburg, the Gen. Quitman. Departed—J. C. Swan and W. J. Lewis for St. Louis; the Louisiana for Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—The river is still rising slowly.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Agreement of Congress on a Plan of Reconstruction.

THE UNION PARTY OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE A UNIT ON THE MEASURE.

A Military Bill, the Blaine Amendment, and Disfranchisement of Leading Rebels Secured.

PROBABILITIES AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

A Safeguard in the Army Bill.

SURRATT AND HIS COUNSEL.

Statistics of Confiscated and Captured Cotton.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1867.

THE LONG AGONY OVER.

The greatest excitement prevailed this morning, as to the probable action of the House on the Senate amendments to the Southern military government bill. When the House met, the question first came up on the motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, to concur in the Senate amendment, with the addition of a further amendment to the fifth section of the Senate bill, confining suffrage, in the formation of the new State governments of the rebel States, to persons who are not excluded from holding office by the terms of the pending constitutional amendment. The House refused the previous question on this amendment; when Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, proposed an additional section to the bill, setting forth the supreme authority of the United States over the proposed provisional governments, and its power to abolish, modify, control or supercede them at any time, and also disfranchising all rebels declared incapable of holding office by the third article of the Constitutional Amendments. This was agreed to by a vote of 98 against 70, and then the House voted to concur in the Senate amendment, as amended by Shellabarger. On this the vote stood, ayes 125, nays 46. The bill was then, at two o'clock in the afternoon, sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

In the most lively debate took place on the bill. Mr. Sherman said if the provisions of the bill, as it now stood, seemed harsh, the Southern people could hold their Northern Democratic allies in the House responsible, for they, in conjunction with a minority of the Republican party in the House, had rejected the more liberal provisions of the Senate bill. Mr. Doolittle wanted the bill amended, so as to recognize the fact that the President's pardon or amnesty, relieved the person pardoned of the disfranchising provisions of the bill. A proviso to this effect was rejected by 8 votes to 10. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment vacating all offices at the South, now held under rebel authority, within ninety days from the passage of the act. This was rejected. The Senate then concurred in the action of the House, amending the bill, by *thirty-four* ayes to seven nays, and adjourned at eleven o'clock.

The bill now only awaits the action of the President—either approval or veto—to become a law. The ten days which he is allowed to consider a bill, expires on the 4th of March, and the present Congress will end at noon of that day. It is a question, therefore, whether he will defeat the bill by withholding his signature; he certainly cannot by a veto.

The Democrats appear to be confident of a veto, and it is estimated that the President has said he will not delay his veto, but permit it to be sent in in time for action previous to the fourth of March. In reference to this report, the *Chronicle* of this morning says—"If we could rely upon any promise coming from Andrew Johnson, such a concession would enable the two houses to complete the work before adjournment, the denial of it under any other administration in the face of the admitted power of Congress to finish the mission confided to it, would be set down as the very madness of faction, and this fact may not be without its effect upon the present 'Accidental Executive.'"

THE BILL AS PASSED.

The following is a copy of the bill as it passed both Houses, and goes to the President for his action:

AN ACT for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; *and whereas*, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established: therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, in his judgment, when it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of the authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby established, affecting the life and liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. *Provided*, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. When the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the people of said rebel States shall, by law, be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, civil governments that may exist therein, shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be, in all respects, subject to the paramount authority of the United States, which, at any time, may abolish, modify, control and supercede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments, who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

RUMORS AS TO THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

It has been rumored here for several days that the President would sign the military reconstruction bill containing the Blaine amendment; but there seems to be no good foundation for such a report. It is quite certain that Mr. Blaine, and those who cooperated with him in securing the passage of the measure, have no belief that the President will approve it.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

The army appropriation bill passed the House to-day, by a vote of 88 to 32. There was quite a contest on the motion to strike from the bill the second section. This section provides that the General-in-Chief shall have his headquarters at Washington, and not be assigned to duty elsewhere, without the approval of the Senate; and orders given to the contrary to be considered a misdemeanor in office, and any officer who shall transmit or obey such orders, be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years. The object of the incorporation of this section in the bill is evident. The Democrats endeavored to have it struck out; and in this move were supported by Mr. Bingham and some other Republican members. The vote on striking the section from the bill stood ayes 61, nays 86.

The army bill appropriates twenty-three and a half millions of dollars.

CAPTURED REBEL COTTON.

It appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Government proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned cotton in rebel states, has been $25,500,000. The proceeds of the sales of miscellaneous property, raises the total to $30,000,000. Disbursements, $6,316,787; the amount of profit to the United States, is nearly $23,000,000. The number of bales of cotton collected, as abandoned, was 11,180; number released to owners, 1,507; number of bales collected as captured, 151, 845; number received by Simon Draper, cotton agent at New York from other sources, 4,542; the number of bales stolen from agents, 144, and number burned while in the hands of agents, 1,697.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

There is no truth in the report that the prisoner has employed Reverdy Johnson, besides being John H. Surratt. He acted promptly in the affirmative when asked on stepping ashore yesterday if that was his name. He is in first rate health, and presents a most striking and picturesque appearance in his Zouave uniform, which is new and foppish in its embroidery and decorations. His Counsel, Ex-Governor Thomas H. Ford and Colonel Sol. Hinckel, have already made application for admission to his cell, and it is understood that the authorities of the Convent in Maryland, in which Annie Surratt has taken the veil since the death of her mother, will make similar application on behalf of the sister of the prisoner.

THE GUILLOTINE.

A communication from the Postmaster General, laid before the House to-day, shows that between the 28th of July, 1866, and the 6th of December, the number of postmasters removed was 1,801; of this number 1,283 were for political offences.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A communication from the Comptroller of the Currency states that the National Banks acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Court, that the States can tax their shares, and three hundred and eighteen of them have paid $4,412,106 under State taxation, including those incorporated, the approximate total is $7,849,451.

NEW DEMAND LOAN BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee will probably introduce a new demand loan bill, within two or three days, covering the ground of that sent to the Banking Committee last night.

CIVIL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Finance Committee has under consideration quite a number of nominations of revenue officers, collectors and assessors from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Nearly all will be reported back adversely, which is a virtual rejection. The Senate Military Committee, who have had under consideration the military nominations, have passed thus far but very few. The chances are that a large number of them will be rejected. The Committee are instituting rigid inquiry into the character of those made by the President against the wishes of Secretary Stanton, and unless their record is good they will be rejected.

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, held in Washington on Monday evening, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in any action of the Congress of the United States touching the condition of the States lately in rebellion, it is essentially necessary to the protection of lives and property of loyal men that the extention of loyal governments in those States, that the present existing governments be speedily abolished, the loyal men of all races be enfranchised, and at least a portion of the rebels disfranchised, and the organization of legitimate State governments confided to loyal hands. That therefore respectfully but earnestly ask Congress to apply the bill known as the Louisiana bill, reported by Mr. Eliot, of the House of Representatives, to all the insurrectionary States not now represented in Congress, and we do disapprove the bill now pending before the House of Representatives, known as the Military Bill, as passed by the Senate of the United States.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Impeachment of Judges by the Missouri Legislature—Their Removal from Office—Ex Post Facto Laws against Disloyal Persons.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, states that Mr. Jewett, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day, reported a resolution ordering an inquiry as to certain opinions alleged to have been expressed by Judge Moody, of the 6th Circuit Court, and his action in impanelling jurors without requiring them to take the oath of loyalty, have reported that the Committee are of the opinion that the case calls for the action of the General Assembly in the form of an an address, to remove said Judge from office, and recommend a joint resolution that there is proper cause for the removal, by address, of Judge Moody, on the ground that he has violated the State Constitution by his official acts, and that he is an unsafe, unsuitable and improper person to hold the office of Judge of the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Waters, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Judge King, of the Fifth Judicial circuit, reported that, after careful consideration of the case, they were of opinion that he has been guilty of high misdemeanors in office; among others, of the adoption of a resolution that the House impeach said Judge for misdemeanors in office; and directing the Grand Jury to find bills of indictment against Confederate soldiers, of the regular or irregular service, for any crimes committed while engaged in that service; for instructing the grand jury to find no bills of indictment against persons who might be charged with perjury in taking the oath of loyalty, and for failing to instruct the grand jury in reference to a riot which occurred at Platte City in September.

A minority report was submitted, stating that much of the evidence on which the charges against Judge King are based is vague and indefinite.

The House adjourned without final action.

FROM EUROPE.

The Rebel Fenians Escape Capture.

THE LIBERALS CARRY THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Increase of the English War Estimates.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF FENIANS.

LONDON, February 20.—None of the rebel Fenians have been captured. Nine persons, arrested in Dublin, on suspicion of being Fenians, have been tried, found guilty and heavily sentenced.

PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, February 20.—The election returns for members of the German Parliament are nearly all in. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian.

BERLIN, February 20—*Evening.*—The reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried Parliament.

WAR STEAMERS OF THE AMERICAN PATTERN.

The Government has contracted for several steamers of the American pattern.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES, ETC.

LONDON, February 20—*Evening.*—The Princess of Wales has been safely delivered of a girl.

WAR ESTIMATES.

The war estimates in the budget are largely increased over those of the preceding year.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, February 20.—News has been received here that the Turkish government is about to send a man-of-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Panhellian, off the island of Candia. An armed brig will be dispatched from Greece to her assistance in case of emergency.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton opens quiet and steady. Lard active and advanced 6d. since last report. American is quoted at 58s. Fifty.

LONDON, February 20.—*Evening.*—Consols closed at 90¾ for money. 5-20s at 74¾. Illinois Central, extra dividend, 7½; Erie, 38.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed quiet, sales of 8,000 bales, middling uplands, at 14. Wheat and corn quiet, Lard, 58s 3d. Rosin, common, 9s 6d. Petroleum, 1s 6d.

PARIS, February 20.—*Evening.*—United States bonds closed here to-day at 77¾.

PARIS, February 20.—*Evening.*—American bonds have been selling to-day at 82⅞.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Brakeville, N. J., was burned on Tuesday morning with the engine house. Company, Mr. Francis Bryan, and his wife, who slept in the building, narrowly escaped with their lives from the burning building. Two of their daughters were severely burned. Nothing in the building was saved.

A man named Massey was attacked by a gang of ex-rebels under the leadership of a sheriff named Davis, at Waynesville, North Carolina, recently. He was fired upon forty times without being injured, and returned the fire, killing his assailant named Underwood. He then escaped, but the Sheriff says he will call out the county to take him. Massey was engaged during the war in passing recruits through the lines to the Union army, and stands indicted for that offence. This was the cause of attack.

At Boston, Mass., Frank W. Rounds, convicted of murder, in the second degree, for the murder of Adolph Prager, last September, has been sentenced to the State's Prison for life. A similar sentence has been passed on James Robinson, colored, at Lowell, for an outrage on the person of Mrs. Rebecca Mann, 72 years old, on the 10th of January last.

The Democrats of the Hartford (Conn.) district, have nominated Richard D. Hubbard for Congress.

Yesterday morning, at Philadelphia, as George Ellinger was being taken from prison into the Criminal Court, for trial on a charge of assault and battery and attempt to commit rape, he was shot dead by the father of the girl on whom the outrage was attempted. The father, whose name is Thomas Leis, gave himself up, and has been committed for trial.

George Washington arrived in Cincinnati Tuesday night.

George A. Ellsworth, John Morgan's telegraph operator, who shot and killed James Smathers at Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, on Saturday last, was arrested near Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday.

The Senate of Maine, has passed a resolution for the change of the Constitution, by striking out the amendment of 1847, which prohibited the creation of any State debt except for war purposes. The House will probably concur.

The railway bridge over Pike river, near Stanbridge, Canada, gave way yesterday, precipitating a locomotive and four loaded freight cars into the river, killing Spears, a railway employee instantly.

Abraham Skats, an old gentleman aged seventy-six, committed suicide in Weathersfield, Connecticut, yesterday, during a temporary aberration of the mind.

Some citizens of Boston, Mass., owned and formerly occupied

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

That portion of the Ottoman Empire which is situated in Europe, comprises some of the most celebrated and naturally finest provinces on that continent. Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia are connected with the Porte by ties so slender that they can hardly be considered as belonging to it. Indeed, within a few days past, the cable telegraph has announced the withdrawal of the Sultan's forces from Servia. Some fortresses in Moldavia and Wallachia are still garrisoned by him, and tribute is still paid as a recognition of his authority, but the independence is nearly complete, and must be entire before long. The European territory entitled strictly to be ranked as Turkish, is nearly two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and contains a population of nearly fourteen millions.

Constantinople did not fall into Turkish hands until 1453, though many previous attempts had been made to capture it, extending as far back as to within forty years of MAHOMET. The strictly Turkish population does not exceed a million. But the Turkish blood has been largly intermixed with the Mongolian and the Persian. The higher class of Turks have generally furnished their *harems* with the finest women of Circassia and Georgia; while the inferior Turks have allied themselves with Servians, Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, &c. In consequence, the original and distinguishing features of the race are nearly obliterated, and the Turkish, instead of being one of the ugliest nations is becoming one of the handsomest. The national character and disposition have changed less than the physical constitution. They are now, as of old, excessively proud and excessively sensual. Their pride is a consequence of their ignorance, and of the recollection of their former victories and conquests. Their sensuality does not result from their gross conceptions of Paradise, as is commonly held, but from the preservation of the patriarchal family organization. Their heaven is simply a projection into eternity of what they hold to be the highest delights of earth.

The government is really a theocracy. The Sultan exists as the vicegerent of the Prophet, and, consequently, in some degree, of the Deity himself. The Turks understand that if the Prince holds by divine right, he founds it on the Koran, which limits his prerogatives and defines his duties.

The descendants of the primative inhabitants of the conquered provinces, who refuse to embrace the religion of the Prophet, are branded as infidels, and looked upon with contempt. They are denied association on anything like a footing of equality, and steadily refused the enjoyment of all political privileges. They have even existed only by sufferance; and though their personal rights have been legally defined, their proud and fanatical masters have seldom hesitated about trampling them under foot, and subjecting them to every species of insult, extortion, and ill-treatment. Under this miserable government, palaces have been changed into cottages, cities into villages, and freemen into slaves. Countries once glorious and famous for their happy estate, are now, through vice and ingratitude, become the most deplorable spectacles of extreme misery; the wild beasts of mankind have broken in upon them and rooted out civilization; and the pride of a stern and barbarous tyrant possesses the thrones of ancient and just dominion. Provinces, once the granary of Europe, are now waste and overgrown with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts, of thieves and murderers; large territories are depeopled or thinly inhabitated; sumptuous buildings have become ruins; no light of learning is permitted to shine; and violence and rapine dominate over all. With no roads, few manufactures, and a slender agriculture, the condition of the inhabitants is most wretched. What enterprise exists is among the Armenians and other Christian tribes, but they have been so long oppressed that their manhood has measurably gone out.

When the Turkish power arose it was fresh and mighty, animated with the intensest enthusiasm and eager for adventure. Young and strong, it threatened to sweep Christianity out of existence. Indeed, there were good reasons for despising the Christian nations. Given up to all the debasements of polytheism; sunk in effeminacy; they were in a condition to fall a prey to any bold and vigorous invader.

Since those dreary years changes have come over Europe. The Christian nations, arousing out of the sleep of ages, have shaken off their apathy and taken on new and marvellous strength, while the Mahometans, in turn, have sunk into abjectness, lost the light of knowledge they formerly held up to Europe, and, prone and supine, remain nominally masters of the kingdom they conquered only because of the mutual jealousies and heart-burnings of Christian princes.

Delicate humanitarians hold it to be a harsh dogma that they who fail to improve their opportunities shall be crowded to the wall or be trampled out. But the rule seems to be in nature. A time is promised when the meek shall inherit the earth. As yet there is no sign of its coming. Go into the fields and see if the hardiest and most prolific plants do not crowd out and extirpate the feebler. So far the dominion of the earth has been given to the strong.

In a case of this sort why should the mighty allow their animosities to lengthen out the miserable years of the "Sick Man?" He came in by violence, and has run his course. Having profited by the sword, why should he not perish by it? And this all the more, because with his extinction a cyle of retribution will be completed, and a stern injunction fulfilled, "Cut him down, why cumbereth he the ground."

In a land with no regular outlet to public opinion, such as is furnished by parliamentary government, by popular assemblies, and by an unfettered press, the movements of public opinion can, at a distance, only be inferred by the measures taken by the rulers. Judging in this way, it is safe to conclude a crisis is approaching in Turkey. The attempts to appease the disquietude of the people are a pretty accurate index to the violence of the perturbation. Reasoning in this way no other conclusion can be reached than that the Turkish government is exposed to overthrow. The sooner the catastrophe comes the better for the world.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN received his education from newspapers.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

When MAHOMET found the mountain would not go to him, he determined to go to the mountain. President JOHNSON is working himself by degrees into a similar frame of mind. For more than a year and a half he has been trying to compel Congress to come to him. To that end he exhausted entreaties, persuasions, threatenings, bluster and patronage; but he accomplished nothing beyond the perversion of half a dozen members. Latterly he has, in various ways, evinced a disposition to move towards Congress. This was disclosed in his intrigue with the Southern Governors, and the scheme presented to the House by Mr. BANKS and endorsed by Mr. RAYMOND. This movement, had it been made sooner, might possibly have produced results. But it came too late. The House responded by passing Mr. ELIOT's Louisiana bill and Mr. STEVEN's Military Government bill. Still, the President does not despair. He is anxious to be met half way, and has engaged a few Republicans to see if the matter cannot be arranged. It would be much more sensible for him, now that he is fairly on the way towards Congress, to make a clear job of it by going the whole distance.

The Louisiana and the Military Government bills will pretty surely pass. It is understood that the Supreme Judges do not look upon them with favor; and will be quite likely to declare them unconstitutional. But, until they shall be so declared, they will be laws, and the President will have to execute them, so far as that duty shall devolve on him, or be liable to impeachment. In the regular order of business, it will take his time out before a case, under either of them, can be brought up for final decision.

The rigor with which Congress is now acting, is due, in part, to the revelations made by the Congressional Committee that investigated the Louisiana masacre, and, in part, to the opinions expressed by the Generals commanding the Southern districts. The testimony of these Generals is clear and explicit to the effect that the spirit of the Rebellion is just as active and bitter now as during any period of the war; and that genuine loyalists, white or black, can expect no sufficient protection from the civil authorities or from public sentiment.

THE embellishment of the Allegheny Common grounds meets with universal favor on that side of the river, and the action of the Councils is heartily sustained by the tax payers generally. We trust the Legislature will act promptly upon the bill which has been forwarded so that the work of providing a suitable breathing spot for the population hereabouts, may at once be commenced. The Allegheny Councils merit the gratitude of the citizens of that city, and indeed our own, for their active exertions to bring about the great public blessing of free parks for the rest and enjoyment of all.

JOE MARTIN, once a prominent business man of Louisville, dropped dead at a tavern door in that city on Sunday last. Intemperance had wrecked the man and he died, bereft of money and friends, a drunkard's death.

THE city of Houston, Texas, has a large cotton factory in operation and another is almost ready to begin. Things look particularly bright in that section.

THE Michigan Legislature has spoken out in favor of admitting females to all the rights and privileges of the Michigan University.

"WHY NOT TRY HOLT?"

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—In Friday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Daily Post* we find a malignant little article under the above caption, in which the author says:

"Now that Conover is convicted of perjury, why should not Joe Holt, the head of the so-called Bureau of Military Justice be put upon trial? Why try and convict the mere tool and agent and let the principal go free? All that Conover did was to comply with the demands of Holt. He was furnished with money by Holt, with which to procure witnesses in order to prove that Davis was connected with the assassination conspiracy, &c."

The slanders contained in this article appeared in the New York *Herald* and some other Eastern papers, in August of last year, in the shape of several letters which purported to have passed between Conover and his accomplices, and between Conover and Judge Holt. The refutation appeared soon afterward in the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, and consisted in a simple statement of the history of the matter, as it appears from public records and other indisputable facts.

The character of Judge Holt scarcely requires any vindication in this community, but as the subject has never been mentioned in our city papers, we would ask attention to a brief synopsis of the articles which appeared in the *Chronicle* and *Press*. During the conspiracy trial, evidence was produced tending to show that Davis and other prominent rebels, had a guilty knowledge of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, if it was not instigated by them. Sometime after the trial Conover wrote to Judge Holt, that he had been pursuing the investigation on his own account, and believed he could procure witnesses and documentary evidence to establish the complicity of Davis, Clay and others, with the assassination conspiracy, and asking to be employed for that purpose. After he had written two or three times, and after consultation with the Secretary of War, Judge Holt authorized Conover to pursue his investigations. Shortly afterward Conover produced several witnesses whose depositions were taken before Judge Holt. This evidence clearly implicated Davis and others, and the authorities determined to put Davis on trial for this offense as soon as the case could be fully prepared. It was necessary to keep these witnesses, and Judge Holt sent Conover a small amount of money for the purpose of paying their necessary expenses until the trial could be had. When the Judiciary Committee were directed to investigate the charges against Davis, instead of relying upon the depositions, Judge Holt advised the committee to send for the witnesses themselves, and with the consent of the committee, himself sent an an officer of his, Deputy Judge Turner, to New York, to bring them to Washington. This officer discovered that the witnesses had testified under assumed names, and following up the suspicion raised by this fact, satisfied himself that the whole testimony was false, and had been fabricated by Sandford Conover. Judge Holt thereupon requested the committee to have Conover brought to Washington and confronted with the witnesses. This was done and thus the plot was exposed. Afterwards Conover was arrested for perjury, tried and convicted, as stated.

That the letters published were forged for the purpose of raising a cloud under which Conover would escape observation, would seem to be plain to any fair-minded man.

First, The letters must have been furnished for publication by Conover himself, or to some one to whom he had entrusted them for that purpose, and being so produced after the exposure of Conover's crime, by the report of the Judiciary Committee, should be received with suspicion.

Second, The falsity of the evidence produced by Conover, was discovered and the plot exposed by Judge Holt himself. If he had been aware of the character of the witnesses and participated in the plot, he would scarcely have been ready to thus expose it, just when his plans were ready to be consummated.

Third, All the parties by whom the letters published were alleged to have been written, have since sworn that they did not write them, and that they believed them to have been fabricated by Conover.

Fourth, The charge against Judge Holt was principally based upon his letter to Conover, dated December 15, 1865, in which he spoke of having sent money to Conover, as requested. A letter of Conover's dated Philadelphia, December 13, 1865, is interpolated, and gives to this letter of Judge Holt an entirely different meaning from that intended. This alleged letter of Conover is proven to be a forgery, by the fact that Conover was at that time in Montreal, Canada, and on that day telegraphed Judge Holt from that place.

There are other matters connected with this affair which tend to prove that this slander was concocted for the purposed of blackening the character of Judge Holt, and to direct attention from Conover.

The editor of the *Post* had probably read the articles in the *Chronicle* and *Press* and knew that he was reiterating a base and groundless libel—one which had been clearly refuted long since, in fact, a libel which bore on its face so many evidences of falsehood, that but few respectable journals were willing to give it publicity.

Why does the *Post* and other papers of that school persist in unwarranted defamation of such men as Judge Holt. They have an abiding hatred of all truly loyal men, but they appear to have a special enmity toward such men as Judge Holt, and will never forgive him for loving his country more than his party. Judge Holt has given mortal offence by remaining true to his country—though a Southerner and a Democrat. As a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, he was the first to discern and expose the treason of the men connected with the Administration, and the weakness or perfidy of Mr. Buchanan in permitting them to mature their plans without hinderance. When treason took arms, Judge Holt remained firm and brought all his powers to the assistance of the government in subduing the rebellion. His efforts were not only directed to traitors in arms, but to those meaner and more dangerous enemies who secretly plotted treason a home, and to the great army of plunderers who intentionally, or for private aggrandizement, endangered the cause, by wasting the resources of the government. All such men he hunted down with unabated energy throughout the war, and has thus made himself an host of enemies, whose hostility should he, perhaps be flattering. His zeal may perhaps be carried him at times into extreme measures, but no loyal man has ever doubted his honesty of purpose or his unswerving patriotism. S.

—IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Jay Cooke, Esq., the Pennsylvania Manager of the United States Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located at Augusta, Me., gives notice that applicants for admission will be furnished free transportation by applying to him before noon of Thursday next. The only requirements are the exhibition of discharge papers, certificates of identity and proper references.

—The Lewiston *Journal* says that a company has been organized at Mechanic Falls, called the Furlong Paper Pantalett Co., to manufacture borders to ladies' drawers and children's pantaletts—an ornamental appurtenance to be buttoned to the garment, which may be readily replaced when soiled.

—Young Mortara, whose abduction some years back caused such excitement in Europe, has just entered the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, as a novice, before joining the order of regular canons of St. Jean de Latran, at Rome. He is now 15 years old.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF—A Cure AT LAST.—METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pain in the Head and Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet, in no single instance has it been known to fail. The first dose (forty drops) invariably relieves the pain, and, thrice repeated, often effects a cure. It not only relieves the most excruciating agony, but, before the patient has been confined to bed for months, a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; and in many cases of extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases it never has been known to fail to break up a short space of time. The great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the small quantities necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Nervous Headache, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is a very different to the other numerous remedies which are so classily being brought before the public; the great benefit of which is the one ounce necessary in swallowing three or four quarts of some nauseous drink, before the slightest relief is promised. Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine acts like magic, and instantly alleviates the most rebellious pain.

Tell your afflicted friends to try it and be convinced. Price one dollar per bottle. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, Corner Market street and the Diamond, fe21.TFS Pittsburgh, Penna.

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 1 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head.
5—It will cure Iching Piles, or Hemorrhoids.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.
7—Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" Dr. Swayne's Ointment, "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by M'CLARIGAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY & CO., 69 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st., A. KNECHT, cor. 4th and Market streets, Pittsburgh; KANE & DEUITT, Allegheny. au28-124-TTS

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF Rev. R. T. FLUALIN.

To DR. HOSTETTER:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I was taken with the dyspepsia a year ago last March, and, for a period of eight months, was one of the most miserable creatures you ever beheld, not being able either to eat, drink, or sleep, and was compelled to walk the floor incessantly. I was nearly deprived of my reason, and hope had entirely left me, all the efforts made for my recovery having proved fruitless.

By the first of November, 1865, I had become so weak and feeble that I could scarcely stand alone, and, to all appearance, would soon die. At this time (having read your advertisement,) my wife prevailed upon me to try your Bitters. A bottle was procured, and, strange to say, I soon commenced recovering. I have taken four bottles, and am enloying as good health now as could be expected for one of my age (about sixty years.) I have no doubt that it was your Bitters alone, under Divine Providence, that effected this wonderful cure. R. T. FLUALIN.

HUDSON, MICH, August 26, 1866. fe20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PITTSB'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R.W. CO. Office of the Secretary, PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 20th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the

Third Wednesday, (20th,) of March, A. D. 1867.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Stock and Board transfer books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 4th DAY OF MARCH, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 21st day of March thereafter.

fe21 F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

SWEETS AND COFFEES.

103 Barrels N. O. Molasses to arrive.
8 Hhds. " Sugar "
75 Barrels Booth and Edgar Syrup.
29 " " Low Grade Coffee.
100 " " Low Grade to Good "
85 Bags prime to choice Coffee.
80 Barrels roasted and Coffee Sugars.
29 Hhds. good to choice Cuba "
For sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
fe.21.109 17 and 174 Wood street.

MADISON STARCH AGENCY.—

Just received
400 boxes, 40 lb., Pearl starch;
200 " " 60 lb., do.;
150 " " Corn do.;
50 " " Silver Gloss Starch.
For sale low to the trade by the agents,
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
fe21.109 172 and 174 Wood street.

PRICES REDUCED—On India Rubber Belting, Hose and Steam Packing. The new card rates are from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than our former rates. A full assortment on hand at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
fe20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

FOR SALE—In the Second ward, Allegheny, two small two story FRAME HOUSES on Pump alley, four rooms each, with a porch in front; all in good order. Price, $825 each; $200 in cash on each House; the balance in one year. Possession can be had of one of them now, the other at the 1st of April. They can be rented for $15 per month. Enquire at No. 91 Beaver street, of RANNEY & HALL, fe21.1:00 Real Estate Agents.

CHEAP HOUSE.

TWO STORY BRICK,

Four rooms, located in the town of Mansfield, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from Pittsburgh.

Lot, fronting on Railroad, 40 feet by 140. Well of good water and stable on lot.

Price Only $1,800.

Apply to STEEL & WILSON,
fe21 BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 66 Smithfield Street.

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE McVAY FARM,

Situate in North Fayette township, this county, near Montour's Church, will be again offered at public sale on the premises, on the NINTH of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This farm is on the Montoursville Pike, about 9 miles from the city and is eligibly situated. The soil and improvements, together with its fine location, makes it one of the most desirable farms in the county. The improvements consist of a New cottage House of brick, large Barn, and also, fruit trees of the best varieties in good bearing condition. The farm is partly underlaid with coal and a few acres are timbered, principally of large white oaks. Inquire of JOHN STONCIPHER, near the premises, or of

BAYNE & SHAFER, Attorneys,
fe21.109 105 Fifth Street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Goods for Early Spring Wear,
SELECTED WITH CARE FROM FULL STOCKS,

My customers and the public can rely on having one of the best stocks in the market to select from.

R. B. NORRIS,
79 Federal Street,
fe21:n2 ALLEGHENY.

AT EATON'S,

Im. Emb'd Paper Collars,
LADIES' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
All Styles.
THE "INVISIBLE"
Empress Trail Skirt,
ANOTHER LOT RECEIVED.
New Bead Drop
TRIMMING AND BUTTONS.
NEW ASSORTMENT
Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
fe21

M. SIMON,
(Successor to A. GUNSENHAUSER & CO.)
NO. 68 MARKET STREET,
Having purchased the entire Stock of
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
Circulars and Mantles.
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
I will offer them for sale
AT A LOW FIGURE,
Preparatory to receiving a Splendid Stock
FOR THE SPRING WEAR.
Persons desiring a Bargain
SHOULD CALL AT ONCE.

Particular Attention paid to Orders left for Garments to be made in the
LATEST STYLE.
fe21.109

TO EUROPEAN EXCURSIONISTS.

The undersigned having just returned from New York, where he went to perfect arrangements for booking passengers during the coming season, is prepared to give every information as to rate, accommodation, &c., by the

INMAN OR ANCHOR Lines of Steamships.

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express Office,
54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS.
FOR SPRING SALES OF 1867.

We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade generally, an extensive collection of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Board Prints, &c.,

Embracing all qualities of goods known to the Trade, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Chambers, Churches, Assembly Rooms, &c. Also,

TRANSPARENT OIL CLOTHS AND PAPER WINDOW SHADES.

At the lowest market prices, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
fe19:178 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

TO LEATHER DEALERS AND SHOEMAKERS.

Best MARYLAND OAK TANNED SPANISH and SLAUGHTER
Sole Leather,
In quantities from 100 lbs. up.
At Wholesale Prices for Cash.
Orders solicited.
JAMES W. JONES & SON,
CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 17, 1867. fe19:171

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.—The two brick dwelling houses, Nos. 88 and 90 Beaver street, Sing ing, will be sold on the premises on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock. They each contain nine rooms and are situate in a most desirable locality for dwellings. The neighborhood is good. They are near the passenger cars and market house. Property in this part of the city is steadily increasing in value. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two years.
fe20 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

RAFFLE.—On Monday, February 25th, 1867, at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny City,

A GRAND RAFFLE.

Will take place for the FINEST HEIFER ever seen in this State, weighing 2 300 pounds. One hundred chances at $5 each. fe20:129

MODEL BARGES FOR SALE.—TWO MODEL BARGES

145 feet Long, 24 feet Beam and 4 feet hold. For sale low, if applied for soon.
CALDWELL & BRO.,
feb9:131 68 Water street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN
WALTHAM WATCHES.

I.—We claim, and are prepared to prove, that the American Watches, manufactured at Waltham, Massachusetts, are not only equal, but far superior to the common watches of England, Switzerland and France.

II.—While we a mit that it would be difficult to excel the masterpieces of the eminent European manufacturers, and while we do not claim to have made any decisive improvements over them, we do assert and challenge a successful denial, that our superior class of watches are fully equal, *in every respect*, to the most expensive specimens of fine chronomerical art.

III.—We claim that our watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for American use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

IV.—The reasons why our watches possess these advantages over their European rivals are chiefly:

First, Because the principle of the division of labor is carried out in our workshops to its extremest limits, not in human industry only, but in machinery as well. Every watch passes through hundreds of hands and hundreds of machines.

Second, Because we promptly adopt every new invention to perfection machinery, and every proffered improvement in the structure of watches.

Third, Because in each of the very numerous, minute, and often microscopic parts of which a watch is made up, we attain, by mechanical power, nearly *absolute* mathematical precision and uniformity, which it is utterly impossible to achieve by manual labor. Wheels, pinions, escapements, balances, springs and screws—exact counterparts in weight, circumference and dimensions—are turned out by millions by the unerring, because unswerving, iron hands of machinery. Hence, every watch of any one style is a true copy of its model.

V.—These results enable us to defy foreign rivalry, because no similar uniformity and precision is attainable by hand, and because in Waltham alone is machinery exclusively employed in the manufacture of this intricate and delicate mechanism.

VI.—Now, as will be seen at once, this similarity in structure reduces the cost of production; it secures uniformity in results; it perpetuates and *infallibly* diffuses any excellence that may be once achieved; and makes it easy to repair any injury sustained, or replace any part that may be lost or destroyed.

VII.—In addition to these mechanical advantages, our Watches are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces. In an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

VIII.—We began our experiment in 1853, in the face of a formidable prejudice against American watches. Our system was new and untried. We have steadily increased our facilities, until now we employ over 700 artisans, and sell 70,000 watches a year. Nearly a quarter of a million of our watches are in use to-day in every State of the Union, as well as in the Mexican and British Provinces and Colonies. Their universal popularity is the best proof of their merit that we can produce. They have won their way in spite of of every opposition and of immemorial prejudices. Hundreds of dealers all over the country have expressed their preference for our products after a long and practical experience with foreign watches.

Any of the grades of Waltham watches may be purchased of watch dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,
158 Washington Street, Boston.
fe21:167:TTS18

DUNSEATH & CO.,
Wholesale Agents
FOR THE
American Watch Company's
WATCHES.
No. 56 Fifth Street,
fe21 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

BLEACHED MUSLINS AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,
No. 87 Market Street,
(West side, near Market House.)

BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ cents up;
5-4 do do 25 "
10-4 SHEETING;
10-4, 11-4 LINEN SHEETING;
5-4 PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
HUCK TOWELS;
" By the yard;
BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, and
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
ALL NEW.
fe21 W. J. GILMORE. JOS. LIEBLER.

GILMORE & LIEBLER,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TRUNKS,
Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Satchels always on hand.
Nos. 104 and 106 Wood St.,
fe19:164 PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ON APRIL 1ST, WE WILL REmove to
No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh,
House at present occupied by Wm. Haslage, Esq., wherein we propose doing an EXCLUSIVE "CASH" BUSINESS. All persons having accounts with us at present are hereby notified that their accounts will be closed March 1st. It being desirable to have our books closed up before removal, we would earnestly and respectfully request prompt settlement.

W. F. FRANCE & SON,
81 Federal street, Allegheny.

N. B.—A complete set of grocery fixtures, counters, shelving, &c., of the most approved style, for sale cheap. W. F. & SON.
fe19:156

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS
317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe21:164

ANDREW REGGS,
DEALER IN
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,
No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand. Guns and Pistols repaired. Scissors and Razors ground and set. Also, penknife blades inserted.

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad Companies and consumers at the same prices as it can be purchased from the manufacturers, as we have been appointed Sole Agents for Western Penna. Call and examine it at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ja22 Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE levying a City, Wharf and Business tax for the year 1867, and appropriating the revenue arising therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property in and of the City of Allegheny made taxable, a tax of twelve (12) mills on the dollar on the County assessment for the use of the city aforesaid. Also, three (3) mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city. Also, there is hereby assessed and levied for the present year a tax of one (1) mill on the dollar (for the use of the city) upon the amount of annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise. Providing all persons whose sales do not amount to $1,000 shall be exempt; and, providing water rents except by meter measure be reduced 20 per cent., the same to be collected as other city taxes are or may be collected, or as the same is now collectable.

SEC. 2. The rates of License charged upon all carts, drays, wagons and other vehicles passing through the City shall be as follows:

For each and every wagon, cart, car, dray, buggy or carriage drawn by one horse the sum of..... $ 5.00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles drawn by two horses, the sum of..... 8.00
For each of the above drawn by four horses the sum of..... 10.00
For each and every hack drawn by two horses, the sum of..... 10.00
For each and every Omnibus or Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, the sum of. 12.00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named vehicles, the sum of. 1.00

SEC. 3. That the receipts from Wharfage be and they are hereby appropriated, first, to the payment of the interest upon the bonds issued for the improvement of the Wharf, and such balance of said receipts as may not be required for said purpose shall be set aside and invested under the directions of the Councils of said City as a fund for the redemption and payment of said bonds at maturity. Said bonds to be styled No. ——.

SEC. 4. That the receipts from the sale of Wharf Improvement Bonds shall be appropriated to the permanent improvement of the wharf, and said appropriation shall be No. ——.

SEC. 5. The receipts into the Treasury arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines, forfeitures, licenses, tolls, bonuses, and all other sums with all moneys in the hands of the Treasurer not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the following purposes:

No. 1 salaries	$ 13,900 00	
" 2 Interest	18,500 00	
" 3 Engines and Firemen	9,000 00	
" 4 Printing	1,500 00	
" 5 Streets and Bridges	13,000 00	
" 6 Wharves and Landings	1,000 00	
" 7 Taxes	1,000 00	
" 8 Police	11,700 00	
" 9 Contingent Fund	43,947 55	
" 10 Poor Farm, (proceeds of a three mill levy)	—	
" 11 Water Works	20,000 00	
" 12 Outstanding Warrants and unpaid claims	6,627 00	
" 13 Gas	8,000 00	
" 14 Sinking Fund for 4 per cent. Bonds	23,000 00	
	$182,200 00	

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 18 7.

Diamond Scales	$ 3,500 00
Second Ward Scales	3,500 00
Inspectors' Fees and Licenses	4,000 00
Vehicle Licenses	4,500 00
Inspector of Fermiles	800 00
Sumlmar Property	2,200 00
Board Measuring	200 00
Inspecting of Salt and Measuring Wood and Bark	200 00
Markets	15,000 00
Rights of Way, Flats, Ft. W. and C. Railway Co	3,500 00
Flats, Allegheny and Manchester Pass. railway Co	600 00
Rent of Postoffice Rooms	500 00
Wharfage	5,500 00
City Tax, twelve mills	84,000 00
Water Rents	44,000 00
Accounts due and Cash in Treasury	60,000 00
Poor Tax, (proceeds of a three mill levy)	—
	$182,700 00

Ordained and enacted into a law this 18th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: D. MACKERBON,
Clerk of the Select Council.

BEN. D. RIDDLE,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of the Common Council.
fe21:164

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

We are Now Prepared with Our
SPRING STOCK
OF
Garden, Field,
AND
FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.
We offer special inducements to
Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.
ALL OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED
Before Offering for Sale.

HAY PRESSES.
Ingersoll's Hand and Horse Power
PRESSES.
A Full Stock of all Sizes.
J. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street.

VALUABLE PINE LANDS FOR SALE.
On Thunder Bay River.

Subdivision of Sections	Sec.	Town.	Range.	No. of Feet
SE ¼ of	1	27N	8E	1 600,000
S ½ of	23	28N	8E	2,000,000
N ½ of	25	28N	8E	320 5,000,000
E ½ of	26	28N	8E	320 5,000,000
E ½ of	35	28N	8E	320 3,200,000
E ½ of	2	27N	8E	320 3,200,000
E ½ of NE ¼ of	11	28N	8E	80 800,000
E ½ of SE ¼ of	14	28N	8E	80 800,000
S ½ of NE ¼ of	36	28N	8E	80 400,000
E ½ of NW ¼ of	36	28N	8E	80 400,000
E ½ of SW ¼ of	36	28N	8E	80 400,000
W ½ of	36	28N	8E	320 4,800,000
W ½ of	36	28N	9E	320 600,000
W ½ of NE ¼ of	1	27N	4E	80 400,000
NE ¼ of	1	27N	4E	160 800,000
E ½ of SW ¼ of	1	27N	4E	80 400,000
SW ¼ of	6	27N	4E	160 320 2,500,000
S ½ of NW ¼ of	12	28N	4E	80 200,000
E ½ of NW ¼ of	12	28N	4E	80 200,000
E ½ of SW ¼ of	12	28N	4E	80 200,000
S ½ of NW ¼ of	31	31N	4E	80 500,000
N ½ of	31	31N	4E	320 5,000,000
NW fr ¼ of NW fr ¼ of	4	29N	5E	40 29 200,000
NE fr ¼ of NW fr ¼ of	4	29N	5E	40 29 200,000
W ½ of	2	29N	5E	320 5,000,000
NE ¼ of SE ¼ of	7	29N	5E	40 250,000
W ½ of SE ¼ of	31	30N	5E	80 1,000,000
W ½ of SE ¼ of	31	30N	5E	80 500,000
E ½ of SE ¼ of	31	30N	5E	80 250,000
E ½ of SE ¼ of	23	31N	5E	80 500,000

The above described lands were selected and carefully estimated by an experienced Lumberman, and the quality and quantity of timber cannot be surpassed in the State of Michigan. Thunder Bay River and tributaries pass directly through the lands, thus avoiding the necessity of hauling the logs a long distance. They are in compact bodies. We guarantee the estimate and quality. Timber sound and thrifty, and will be sold at low rates.

INQUIRE OF RALPH C. SMITH,
DETROIT, MICH.
FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY,
our new stock of
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three Ply and English Tapestry Brussels,
which we now offer at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices since the war.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Second Floor, over Henry Miner's Book Store.
fe19:T.TH:SAWT.

J. HICKLING & CO.'S GREAT SALE OF WATCHES—On the popular one price plan, giving every purchaser a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars. Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory.

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to	$750
500 Maple Cased Gold Watches	200 to	500
500 Ladies' Watches, Enamelled	100 to	300
1,000 Solid Hunting Chronometer Watches	250 to	300
1,000 Gold Hunting English Levers	200 to	250
3

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our spring sales, consisting of

WHITE GOODS, soft finished Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Muslin, Barred and Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Linen Cambric and Lawn, Tucked Cambric Skirting.

EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and insertings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.

LACES, Real Point, and Applique Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Maltese, and Cluny, Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Imt. Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Real Point and Applique, Thread, Cluny and Val. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Hemstitched Linen.

SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck RIBBONS.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Ladies, Gents and Misses.

CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes, Waterfall Pads, Hair Rolls, Coronet Bands, Nets, &c.

A FULL LINE GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find in our Wholesale Department, a good assortment, and as low as EASTERN PRICES

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

fe18

SPECIAL BARGAINS

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

We would call special attention to our stock of HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.

INFANTS' EMBD ROBES, SILK SCARFS,

LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS—Gloves, Hosiery; and Stock generally, which we are NOW OFFERING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WOOLEN SHAWLS, SONTAGS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS—offering very low to close out.

HOSIERY—Merino Ribbed, all Wool Ribbed, Balmoral, Cotton Fleeced, Tartan and Scotch Plaids.

GLOVES—Good Paris Kid Gloves $1.25, in Dark, White and Opera Shades. A full stock Cloth, Calf and Silk Fleeced, for Ladies and Gents.

HANDKERCHIEF SALE CONTINUED.

We are still offering our stock of Slightly Soiled Handkerchiefs in Plain, Hemstitched and Embroidered.

THE NEW HOOP SKIRT FOR 1867.

Something Entirely New.

We would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and DEALERS to our stock, which will be found to contain Goods as seasonable, and at prices to suit the decline in gold.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe14

ITALIAN OPERA.

KID GLOVES---OPERA COLORS,

NEW LOT JUST OPENED.

Fancy Fans,

Opera Hoods,

Real Lace Goods.

BRADLEY'S

New Duplex Skirt For 1867.

$1.25 A PAIR AND WARRANTED.

$1.25 For "S. S." Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE

Are authorized, by the Manufacturer of the "S. S." KID GLOVES,

To Guarantee Every Pair.

Should any rip or tear when being put on, we will replace them with a fresh pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe6

500

OVERCOATS

YET REMAINING UNSOLD, which must be CLOSED OUT

REGARDLESS OF COST,

At the Immense

CLOSING OUT SALE,

AT

J. D. RAMALEY'S

334 and 336 Liberty Street.

Also, a Large Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,

WHITE SHIRTS,

Cotton and Woolen Hosiery,

Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c.

GLOVES

Of all Descriptions, and a Large Assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which must be sold regardless of cost or invoice.

Call and Be Convinced.

J. D. RAMALEY,

334 and 336 Liberty Street,

Opposite Wayne.

ja15:TTS

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

New Goods Just Opened.

Merchants desiring to Sort Up should call and examine our Stock and Prices.

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

ap5

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,

apl4:TTS PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHAS. B. BARR. HER. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'s Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

ja7:1y66

$25,000 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGES,

In sums of $500 and upwards.

Real Estate bought and sold

GEORGE M. PETTY,

je29 Real Estate Agent, No. 13 St. Clair St.

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past; *And Whereas*, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years; eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificate of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above Act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen ears and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Auditor General.

W. H. KEMBLE,

State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

feb8:129

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1867.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

NEIGHBORHOOD GLEANINGS.

The old Friend's Meeting House, built in Bucks county, a century and a half ago—in 1715,—was burned down last week.

The wife of samuel Leech, of Bucks county, hang herself on Friday, the eighth of February. She procured a clothes line, and fastened it to the rafters with a loop in which she placed her neck, and then swung herself off from a box on which she had been standing.

Albert Dutch was convicted of murder in the first degree, in Bucks county, last week. When asked to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Tuefer made a speech, *accusing his own father* of the crime of which he had been found guilty. The Doylestown *Democrat* says: "The prisoner listened to his sentence with a calm indifference that was indeed surprising. When he charged his poor father with committing the foul crime of which he is the perpetrator alone, the sympathy for his terrible position was changed into detestation and indignation. On his return to prison he handed the Sheriff a new main-spring saw which he had concealed."

Captain George Dutch, a sea faring man in his youth and prime, died last week at Bethlehem, aged 102.

Meteorologists report the month of January as the first in seventy years that has passed by without a thaw. There was not the sign of a thaw during the entire month.

A young lady living in Harrisburg, can play two pieces on the piano and sing a third, all at the same time.

Wayward sisters are arrested at Titusville, and discharged on condition that they will leave the town.

The city hall building, at Titusville, was burned down on Sunday last. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,000.

The debt of Philadelphia is only $28,000,000.

The ovation to Gen. Sheridan, at Columbus, was participated in by all classes. A leading Democrat of the place grasped his hand, with the remark: "General, you killed some of my relatives at Winchester, but I don't think any the worse of you for that."

A party of married men went sleigh-riding near Pottsville, Pennsylvania, not long ago, their companions being females of doubtful reputation. The wives of the cavaliers formed an ambuscade, captured the revelers, and stripped the occupants of the sleigh of their clothing, leaving nothing but the underclothing of the women, and the buffalo robes that were in the sleigh.

By the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive, at Renovo, in this State, last week, William Snyder and Patrick O'Bryan, were instantly killed. The latter was struck by a piece of the boiler, while standing one hundred and twenty feet from the scene of the explosion.

The little daughter of Edan Powell was burned to death last week at Altoona, in the family room. Left alone in a room, to play with the fire, tells the story.

Last week, at Hollidaysburg, Captain J. W. Dougherty was severely stabbed by an Irishman named Matthew Farren, while ordering a constable to take Farren to jail. Captain D. is in a critical condition.

The *Register* claims that $44,500 have been expended on permanent improvements in Oil City during the past year. That looks like business.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "The other day a treacherous piece of ice deceived the 'understanding' of a handsome and well-dressed lady, displaying the prettiest feet that ever trod the Rue de Superior, causing a sudden lurch, in an effort to regain her pendicular, to rupture a miserably weak seam in her stocking, allowing Indian meal to pour out like flour running down the spout of a Merwin street mill. What will those poor 'calves' do for meal?"

Corporal Punishment in Schools.

Judge Warren, of the Police Court, of Cincinnati, has decided that the corporal punishments which school teachers inflict upon the children in their charge, come within the general law in respect to assaults, and that the teacher cannot justify upon the ground of his calling or occupation; in other words, that "the teacher does not stand toward the pupil in the relation of a judicial officer, or in that of master to servant, neither does he stand in loco parentis, except to a very limited extent, and that bounded by his capacity to teach."

This decision was rendered in the case of George S. Davis and John J. Marvin, on complaint of the former for an assault and battery upon his son Othman Davis, by whipping with a rattan upon the hands, which considerable nervous disturbance was produced. Although whipping with a rattan on the hand is a very painful mode of punishment, and easily capable of being carried to the extent of extreme torture, it did not appear that in the case of young Davis, the infliction—according to the measure of practice in the schools—was extravagant; and the decision of the Judge, therefore, was upon ground, without regard to the circumstances of the particular case under consideration.

A Fight and a Larceny.

John Gorman, James Starr and another man were all somewhat intoxicated on Tuesday afternoon, and Gorman got into a fight with Starr's companion on Water street, near the Point. Gorman had a bundle in his hand, containing an overcoat and a pair of pants. During the progress of the row he dropped his bundle, and Starr caught it up and ran with it into the house kept by Mrs. Davis, on Agnes street, between Wood and Market streets. Having deposited the bundle, Starr seems to have returned to the scene of conflict and taken a share in the fight, for he and Gorman were both arrested a few moments thereafter by officers Smith, and taken before the Mayor's office on a charge of disorderly conduct. There Gorman made information against Starr for stealing the pantaloons and overcoat, and at the hearing on the charge yesterday morning, Starr was committed to jail, in default of three hundred dollars, to answer the charge at Court. Gorman was fined for disorderly conduct and went his way minus his clothing.

A Steamboat Row.

Yesterday morning a row of considerable dimensions occurred on the steamboat Iron, Captain Moore, lying at the Monongahela wharf, near the Point. A set of hands had been employed to unload the boat, which has just returned from New Orleans. Another set of hands who considered themselves entitled to the job, were denied it, and were consequently very much enraged. Finally they attacked the working gang, and very soon a general fight, involving about forty belligerents, was in progress. The fight had continued but a short time, though it had waxed very vigorous, when Chief Hague and officer Dressler arrived at the spot and interfered. They soon quieted the row by the use of energetic measures, in quelling the row and arresting the ringleader, one John Malle. The other gangist was taken before the Mayor's office, where Mr. Joseph H. Dunlap, clerk of the boat, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was fined and a bearing on the charge and was fined five dollars and required to pay the costs of the case, which he did and went away.

Singular Death.

A German, named Andrew Nolte, of Columbus, met with his death in a most remarkable manner a few days ago. He had long been known to be a very intemperate man, being beastly drunk nearly all his time. Early on Friday morning a slight smoke was seen issuing from his liquor shop. The shop was entered by some citizens, and Nolte found lying dead behind the counter, with his lips entirely burned away, leaving a ghastly hole, in which his tongue was seen burned to a crisp, as was the inside of his mouth and throat. His nose also was burned as if by fire coming out of his nostrils. There was no fire in the room, except his burning clothes. A physician made an examination of the body, and it was decided that Nolte came to his death by spontaneous combustion, or by the burning of inflammable gases, generated in the whisky-rotted carcass, and escaping by the air passages. This might have been caused by an attempt to light a cigar with a match or other flame.

The Stewart Divorce Case.

The Stewart divorce case is to be re-opened in Chicago, although the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, has been acquitted by a jury. The case, however, reopens on some technical ground, and Mr. Stewart has written a long letter in which he announces that impecuniosity prevents his defending a second suit, and his success in the first suit renders a new defence unnecessary. It is intimated that there is plenty of money on the other side, and the new trial promises to bring once more before the public, all the dirty details of the case. It will be difficult, however, to remove the impression created by the first trial; and it will need the introduction of some new and positive testimony to show that the whole is not a trumped-up case, in which pians long laid, but heretofore unsuccessful, are in operation to get rid of a distasteful, but not proved-to-be-guilty, husband.

Blundered Into Safe-keeping.

On Tuesday afternoon officer Graham, turnkey at the lock-up, on returning to the Captain's office, after visiting the cells, discovered a man named Henry McClosky, lying on one of the benches. McClosky immediately, in a very matter of fact way, inquired what was to be done with him, saying that he had got a little too tight, and had come in there to get rested. The officer convinced him that the best place to rest was behind the bars in one of the cells, and into one of the cells Henry was accordingly conducted, albeit under protest. After a little while he became resigned, and went serenely to sleep. Yesterday morning he was sick—very sick—too sick to leave the cell for a hearing, and his indisposition still continues to such a extent that he is yet in the lock-up.

The New Patterns.

In the rooms of an importer yesterday, says the Philadelphia *North American*, we had an opportunity of inspecting a number of cases of Paris straw and Neapoliton bonnets, of the very latest patterns. The style differs little from that now in vogue. The articles are not smallers than the bonnets now worn, for that is scarcely possible, but more compact and differently shaped. A fashionable milliner, who was watching the opening, eyed the bonnets with intense disgust, and remarked: "While this style of bonnets lasts, milliners never can make a dollar."

The merchandise nevertheless is pretty. There were about a dozen different shapes exhibited, all of nearly equal diminutiveness, with not much more difference between them than there would be between the shapes of an equal number of oyster shells. The only absolute novelty was a bonnet of the infinitessimal size with a perfect crown upon it, like a little oyster upon the back of a big one. Many of the samples were adorned with sprigs and flowers in bead work, and all were more or less ornamented with gimp and braid. The contrast in color are, in France, the favorite fashion. Fringe for trimming bonnets, got up of the same material, will be ready when the season opens.

The advantage of the present style of bonnets is that three-eighths of a yard of material is sufficient, and that any lady possessing enough ingenuity to make a pincushion can be her own milliner, while those who purchase their own material may get up very stylish head gear at very little cost.

The importations of artificial flowers will be very limited. They are to be very little used, while drooping and manufactured feathers are so expensive as to be beyond the reach of the majority. Those shown yesterday—and they are extremely frail and delicate—ranged in price at wholesale from twelve to twenty-five dollars each. The principal ornamentation used will comprise detached leaves and other devices, with glass pendants, and a few of these will go a long way.

In colors there seems to be nothing new. The bonnet sinks left from last year will answer as well for this. The ladies will exhibit their chins—and in this respect ladies are like rabbits, their chins being their prettiest part—for the bonnets are to be tied behind their ears.

The quantity of millinery and lingerie goods imported this spring, we are told, will be extremely small.

Important Notice.

As the season for removals will soon be at hand, the following clause of section 60, of Act of July 13th, 1866, may be of interest to persons doing business requiring a Revenue license or special tax receipt who contemplate a removal.

"And in case of the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises for which any trade, business or profession was licensed, it shall be the duty of such person or persons so removing to any other place, to carry on the trade, business or profession, specified in the tax receipt at the place to which he or they may remove without payment of any additional tax."

Killed.

Henry Snyder, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed, in the tunnel, at Gallitzin, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. He was seen on the deck of the cars, just before the train entered the tunnel, by Mr. B. Wise. Not long after the train passed, snyder was found dead in the tunnel by Messrs. Howell and Shaffer. Mr. Snyder was about 24 years of age, and resided near Bolivar, in Westmoreland county. His body was terribly mangled.

Mr. Simon Martin was run over by the Baltimore Express train, on last Thursday, a short distance below New Florence, and instantly killed. He leaves a family.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many Goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Men's Calf Boots, tap sole, selling $5.50, reduced from $3.75.

Men's calf skin boots, water proof, selling $4.75, reduced from $3.25.

Men's Kip Boots, sewed, selling $4.50, reduced from $3.50.

Men's Cip boots selling $3.75, reduced from $4.25.

Men's Opera boots selling $5.75, reduced from $4.25.

Men's balmorals, top sole, selling $2.50, reduced from $1.75.

Men's balmorals, a fine article, selling $3.25, reduced from $2.75.

Men's calf congress, selling $3.50, reduced from $2.50.

Ladies' kid polish selling $3.00, reduced from $2.50.

" " goat " $2.75, " $2.00.

" " " $3.25, " $2.50.

Ladies' French (imp) bals selling $3.75, reduced from $2.25.

Ladies' goat bals selling $2.75, reduced from $2.25

Ladies' goat bals, tip, selling $3.25, reduced from $2.50

ENTIRE STOCK AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

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FURS,

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SUMMER PRICES,

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LITEST STYLES.

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FRESH GROUND CORNMEAL and RYE FLOUR constantly on hand.

COFFEE AND SHELLED NUTS ROASTED promptly.

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R. J. BALTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mill, will be found at the above mill at all hours, and will attend to the wants of customers.

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ALSO,

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Between Wood and Smithfield,

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NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of the property owners and citizens of Pittsburgh is called to the following resolution of the Street Committee, adopted at the last meeting, Jan. 28, 1867.

Resolved, That the Citizens and Property Owners of Pittsburgh, desirous of having the streets in front of their respective property graded, paved and set with curb stone are invited to present their petitions to Council *before the 1st day of April, 1867*, at all petitions presented after that date will necessarily be laid over till the following year.

CHARLES REICHSPFAHR,
Clerk of the Street Committee.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES

The New First Baptist Church—A Model for Church Builders.

It may be truthfully observed that our goodly city of smoke, with its dingy houses, soot-begrimed and labor-loving population, possesses her full share of beautiful and imposing church edifices. The people, actuated with the noble idea that God's temple should be worthy of Him, vie with each other in church building, and as a result we have upon all sides and in all quarters mute witnesses of the zeal and enterprise of the different religious communities in elegant and costly places of worship. Nor has the work of rearing these noble monuments to God's glory and the progress of christianity, ceased, but each day, as it were, a new structure springs up to challenge our admiration and add lustre to the character of our people.

Yesterday our attention was drawn to the new **First Baptist Church**, which stands near the corner of Fourth and Ross streets, in the second ward, and which will be ready for occupation on Sabbath next. We were not prepared to award it the high praise other church edifices in the city had received, but upon a visit and examination into the architectural beauties of the structure, we were lost in wonder how so magnificent a building should escape public notice so long. It is situated in one of the most desirable locations, for church purposes, in the city—a quiet, orderly neighborhood, which is convenient to all the passenger railways, and yet is not so close as to suffer annoyance from Sunday street travelling.

The part of the building which is finished and ready for occupation fronts on Fourth street, and is a delightful and model house of worship. It is built in the Romanesque order of architecture in plain domestic stone while the ornamental decorations are of chiseled Ohio sandstone, which is very similar to the famous Baden stone. Every stone is cut and placed with delicate nicety, and the ornamentations betoken skill and art. The effect from an outside view of the church with its half completed stone tower is very pleasing to the eye, there being nothing rude or unpleasant to disturb the general harmony of the architects' designs. The heavy arched doorway is approached by neatly chiseled stone steps, while the entrance way or vestibule is laid in mosaic patterns with colored tiles. The first floor—the church—is two stories high in the chapel or Sabbath school room. It is a broad and heartsome looking room, running the full length of the building, and contains in the centre a beautiful water fountain. The latter is designed to render the school room attractive to children, and is a novel though praiseworthy idea. The room contains semi-circular benches for the scholars, before each of which is fixed to the floor a neat chair for the teacher. Upon the whole, this Sabbath school room is a perfect model in its way, and will prove very attractive to the little ones.

The "Baptismal Basin" is sunk under the platform in this room, and is large and will answer the purpose of immersion very perfectly a hundred-fold. A pair of stairs lead down to it, and the water is, in cold weather, gently heated by passing through a hot iron pipe. The second floor is to be temporarily occupied as the chapel for worship, and is so neat, plain and chaste, and yet so elegant, beautiful, and grand that we hardly dare attempt description. As you enter you are struck with the harmony and good taste of all things about you. The arched ceiling, the rich frescoing of the walls, the numerous elegant stained windows through which the light is strained and softened rays, the neatly carpeted floors, the delicately carved pulpit and the array of handsome pews, conspire to render this church the very neatest in the city. By an ingenious appliance the ornamental work, which runs the length of the ceiling of the church, parallel with the outside cone, is made a perfect ventilator, and thus while an object of beauty is likewise one of use. The pews are of white ash finished with dark walnut, and are constructed with a view of seating the back while sitting upon them. They are handsomely cushioned and each contains neat book racks, which were donated to the congregation by Calvin Adams, Esq., of the city. The rooms are heated with Bourne's patent steam furnaces, which are distributed on either side and front of the church, adding in themselves pleasing ornaments. The pulpit, and the general arrangements about it, is tasteful and of original designs. The gas fixtures are also new styles, and when lighted present a very fine effect, showing off to much advantage. A splendid Mason & Hamlin organ, of which C. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, are agents, occupies its proper place in the church. It is a very substantial instrument, having two manuals and a double row of keys. It was the previous present of W. H. Everson, Esq., of Everson, Preston & Co., to which we believe, presides at the organ in this church's service. Our description of the chapel is but a faint outline of its beauty, and all interested in church structures should call and see this model of architecture. The church, as it now stands, cost the neat sum of $40,000, exclusive of the ground upon which it is erected. David S. Gendell, Esq., of Philadelphia, was the architect, and this edifice will stand forever, we trust, as a monument to his skill and ability. Boyd & Son were the contractors, and have performed their part of the work in a highly creditable manner.

It is the intention of the congregation to erect the other one hundred feet of the building, for which all plans and specifications are drawn, at an early date. This will front on Ross street, and is designed to be in keeping with the part we have just described, and will be one of the finest church structures in America. The tower, two stories of which are completed, is of white stone, and will be one hundred and eighty feet high.

The congregation of the First Baptist Church numbers many of our wealthiest citizens, and the erection of so noble a piece of worship, speaks well for the liberality of their religious zeal and enterprize.

The congregation is presided over by Rev. James S. Dickerson, A. M., a gentleman of education, refinement and experience. As a pulpit orator he has few equals in this country, and he came into our midst a few years ago with a brilliant name, which clustered many ennobling deeds in the service of his country in the hour of dread distraction, and since that period has patiently labored in his holy calling, winning friends upon all sides, and the respect and admiration of the christian community. Humble, charitable and good, we trust he may long live to grace the pulpit in the church, for the erection of which, he labored so earnestly and successfully.

The edifice will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday morning next by appropriate religious services, and in the afternoon the Sabbath School will be formally opened. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

"Silence in the Court!"

The Court of Common Pleas was yesterday somewhat startled from its propriety by the singular conduct of one of its criers. The crier fell asleep in his chair, and slumbered serenely for some time. At length he was observed to grow restless in his sleep, and his gesticulatings and mutterings began to attract attention. One of the tipstaves approached to awaken him, and touched him on the shoulder, when the late sleeping man, with the sense of duty strong upon him, jumped to his feet and shouted out, at the top of a tolerably well developed voice, "Silence in the Court!" The effect may be imagined. Judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, all were completely upset, and for the moment there was a gaze of blank astonishment from all sides, and then audible smiles spread over every face, and the Court room was the merriest place in the city for a few moments. Sleeping on duty may be objectionable, but a crier who is so devoted to duty even when asleep, must have good qualifications.

Stop Thief!

At about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the citizens of Grovener street, Birmingham, were startled by the apparition of a hatless man, in his shirt sleeves, who rushed rapidly up the street from the direction of the river, towards Bingham street, shouting excitedly, "Stop thief!" A short distance in advance of the man another man, who was evidently the object of the rear man's pursuit. In the darkness the fugitive managed to escape unrecognized and uncaptured. It was ascertained afterwards that the chased individual had entered the house of his pursuer and endeavored to steal money, but was as unsuccessful in his efforts at the other man in his.

Assault and Battery.

Officer Joseph Thomas yesterday made information before Alderman Morrow, charging P. C. Duffy with assault and battery. It will be remembered that on Friday evening last, there was a little difficulty at City Hall, in which, as is stated, the defendant in this case was concerned. During the struggle he received severe treatment at the hands of the officer, and made information for assault and battery against him before Alderman Strain, and on the hearing, officer Thomas was held for trial. It is in relation to the same difficulty that officer Thomas makes his charge, alleging that Duffy attacked and abused him. A warrant was issued.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Melson.

Keyran Bracken vs. D. P. Hatch and others. Before reported. Still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

68. James Godfrey vs. Arthur Ballou.
69. Henry Ekert vs. H. Mertz.
74. Wm. Anderson vs. John O'Neill.
214. Peter Petersen vs. Hassinger.
215. David Jones et ux. vs. Jas. King et ux.
220. C. H. Robinson vs Jos. Lehperger & Co.
4. Millenger & Bidwell vs. Jones et al.
5. W. C. Reiter vs. Thos. Costanagna.

District Court.

Before Judge Hampton.

Samuel Rowan and wife vs. Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company. Before reported. Occupied entire session.

To-morrow being a legal holiday, no other case will be up this week, and the jurors, save those impanneled in the case on trial, were discharged on Monday.

A Disorderly Tenant.—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Kelly made information before Alderman Morrow, charging John Lone, a tenant of deponent's, living on Gibbons street, in the Eighth ward, with disorderly conduct. It is charged that defendant is in the habit of coming home very drunk, and making a perpetual disturbance, to the great disgust of the other tenants. The accused was arrested and held for a further hearing.

March Periodicals.—W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, sends us the Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks for March. Both are rich numbers.

J. W. Pittock, opposite the Post Office, has laid the March Atlantic on our table. Pittock has all the latest publications

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1867.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 136½; 1881 Five Twenties, old, 111¾; Five Twenties, '65, 109¼; do new, 106; Seven Thirties, 106¾. Michigan Southern Railroad, 72⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Erie, 94½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 42¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 35¾; do preferred, 64¾; New York Central, 101½; Canton, 45¼; Cumberland, 33; Quicksilver, 9¼; Mariposa, 8; do, preferred, 22¼; Boston Water Power, 23¼; Pacific Mail, 144½; Atlantic Mail, 106; Hudson, 131; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 107½; Illinois Central, 115¾; Toledo and Cleveland, 119; Wabash, 33½; Gregory, 115; Quartz Hill, 4; Corydon, 13; Smith and Parmalee, 6½.

The whole amount of internal revenue collected during the fiscal year 1866, was $310,306,084. Of this sum, $170,876,246 was collected in the Eastern States, $119,440,889 in the Western States, including Kentucky and Tennessee, and only $20,249,749 in the ten rebel States. As the consumer of the goods finally pays the tax, a considerable part of the one hundred and seventy millions paid by the Eastern States to the Collectors came out of the pockets of the people of the West who consumed the wares made in the East, on which the tax was paid.

The tax on raw cotton during the last fiscal year was two cents per pound, and the receipts from this source into the Treasury amounted to $18,149,635. In July next the tax is as raised to three cents per pound, and it is estimated that it will produce on the present crop of two millions of bales $24,000,000, after allowing ten per cent for frauds and evasions of the law.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, as we have already announced, to pay expressage on United States 7-30 notes sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for conversion into Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, until March 31, 1867. Heretofore shippers have been required to prepay the freight. As they now stand a profit of more than 1 per cent can be made by converting 7-30 notes into 5-20 bonds, thus:

$1,000 7-30s sell for 103½	$1,035 75
Less ½ per cent commission	1 25
	$1,037 50
$1,000 5-20's of 1865 costs	$1,037 50
Add ½ per cent commission	1 75
	$1,039 77
Interest in gold 43 days	7 50—40 25
Profit on exchange	$1 77

The 7-30s, first issue, are not worth the difference existing between them and the bonds with which they are convertible, as any one can see who will examine the statement given above.

—There is some speculation as to the effect upon exchange and gold by the remittance to pay the interest on American securities in Europe during 1867. For the purpose the amount is placed as high as $70,000,000, but this sum will not all be remitted, probably, as the price of gold, from the simple fact that the demand for American stocks in Europe will continue, to make them the cheapest funds to take abroad. If, as the people at large hope will be the case, harmonious action between the President and Congress is secured in regard to reconstructing Federal stocks will go to Europe in large amounts, to the present advantage of the country, and supply more exchange than is wanted for any purpose. With harmony restored, there is every reason to expect a return of United States securities sufficient to attract gold from Europe in a short time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1867.

The general market is unchanged, though steady, and a little better feeling seems to prevail in commercial circles, and generally our merchants and manufacturers are a little more hopeful in regard to the future. The resumption of navigation is producing more activity, especially in manufacturing circles, and it is to be hoped that the spring trade, which is now opening, will turn out much better than was generally predicted.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull and nominally unchanged. Small sales of Oats at 45 to 52. Rye is quiet but steady, and prime Ohio and Pennsylvania may be quoted at $2 00. Corn dull but unchanged; small sales at 75 to 80. Barley is in demand at 90 to $1 for No. 1 Spring.

FLOUR—Is dull and weak with a drooping tendency. We now quote at $12,50 to $12 for choice to extra State. Flour and wheat brands; $13,50 to $14 for Winter Wheats and $10 to $17 for fancy brands. Buckwheat is scarce and higher, as we have not seen any offering. Rye Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is selling in a jobbing way to the trade at 20c for shoulders, 23c for sides, and 24c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted at 12 to 12½ for steam, and 12½ to 13 for kettle rendered. Mess Pork at $22 to $21,50.

SEEDS—We can report a sale of 30 bushels Clover seed, to the trade, at $6—small sales of Timothy at $3,50 to $4. Flaxseed is quoted at $3,50 to $4,50. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,65.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Market dull and unchanged. Small sales of prime Roll at 33 to 35.

EGGS—Dull and lower—sales of fresh packed to-day at 30.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged. We can report a regular sales in store at $5,50 to $4 per bbl, as to quality.

LARD OIL—The manufacturers rates are as follows: $1 for No. 3; 95 for No. 2, and $1,08 to 1,10 for No. 1. As a matter of course, jobbers charge the usual advance over these rates.

POTATOES—Continues very dull; small sales of Peach Blows at $2,50 to $2,75 per bushel.

HAY—Baled Hay continues very dull but unchanged—may be quoted at $23 to $25 for good to strictly prime Timothy.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $27 to $28.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1867.

CRUDE—The market continues dull and neglected, and with a pretty strong pressure to sell, and but few buyers, the tendency still continues downward. We can report a sale of 1000 bbls, to arrive, at 7½; 1000 to be delivered any time during the year, sellers option, at 7½; 3000, same option and delivery at same price; and we also hear of the sale of eight thousand barrels having been sold on Tuesday, at 7½c to 8c, for May, and 9 for July. Buyers, who the other day were willing to buy at 8c, have now lowered their figures to 6¼ to 7—some of them have dropped clear down to 6. Smith's Ferry oil is dull and lower, while in Kanawha oil there is nothing doing whatever—at least we hear of no transactions.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil continues exceedingly dull and depressed, and what is worse still, there are no indications at present of any immediate improvement. We have had a single sale to report, two thousand barrels *standard white*, for March delivery in Philadelphia, at 28. To show how the Philadelphia operators regard the trade at present, we make the following extract from a letter from a reliable dealer in that city, under date of Monday: "Market is in such a deplorable state that no one would scarcely make an offer, and we would not be surprised if prices decline considerably yet. July was offered at 32, without buyers. February sold at 27½, and *standard white* at 28. From present appearances, those who have been expecting a "rise," will have a good long time to wait. A gentleman in the trade, who arrived yesterday from Europe, gives a very gloomy account of the foreign markets. He says there are from six to nine months stock of oil in market, and shipments still continue."

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 20.—There is a good demand for the lower grades of flour; sales at $8,50@12 for low to fancy brands spring extra. Wheat very firm at 1c higher—sales at $2,29 for No. 1, and $1,85@1,90 for No. 2. Corn firm at 62c higher; sales of No. 1, at 82@83c; closing at 83@83½c. Oats dull, at 39½@40c for No. 2 in store. Rye quiet and active and nominal. Hog products of all kinds very quiet. Mess pork nominal, at $18,25@18,75; sales of prime mess at $17,25 for city, and $16,62½ for country packed. Sweet pickled hams at 10½@11c; rough sides 9c; short rib middling, 9½c; loose dry salted shoulders, 7½c. Lard quite firm, at 11½@12c. Good to prime green meats quiet. Hams 10½@10¾c from slaughter hogs. Dressed hogs quiet and lower; receipts rather active and firm, at $6,20@7 for common to good choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The activity noticeable in the Cotton goods market has partly subsided in consequence of a severe snow storm, but there is still a fair inquiry for those cotton fabrics which have been reduced in price, viz: the Amoskeag, Washington, Lowell, Naumkeag and Wamsutta. Many styles there is no change to notice, but in these only indication to-day is that the full price is guaranteed. Standard sheetings scarce and firm at 30@32c; seconds 29@31. Printed rangs from 11 to 26c. Domestic Woolens and Foreign Fabrics dull and depressed enough.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Tobacco active, sales of 200 hhds at $7,75 for light common lugs, and $25,50 for selections. Superfine flour, $10. Red wheat $2,50. Corn—shelled bulk, $1,00; car do. Oats 60c. Mess pork, $21. Bacon—shoulders 16c for packed; clear sides, 17½c; bacon hams, plain 14½c. Lard tierces, 12c. New Orleans Sugar, prime, 14@14½c. Molasses, 80c. Whiskey, $2,20. Cotton, 29.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—Flour quiet; Canada spring $10@$12c. No 1 spring $11,50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn better with a fair inquiry; sales 11 car loads No 1 Toledo at 77@78c. Oats nominal and neglected. Barley steady; sales 40,000 bush Canada at $1,04 in store. Whisky neglected. New Mess Pork quiet at $20,50@21,00. Lard 15c. Dressed Hogs for packing $6,50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour no sales. Wheat, good Maryland red, sold at $3,00. Corn receipts fair; easier; inferior and damp mixed white, 90c; prime do, 93; yellow 95@96. Oats dull at 56. Rye, small sales; Pennsylvania, 1,60. Cloverseed weaker, jobbing 10@12c at $8,25@9,00. Corn firm, prime 18½@18¾c in bond. Sugar quiet. Whisky dull and irregular.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour dull; Western $12,50. Wheat flat with little speculative inquiry. State red $3,00. Corn dull; white $1,25. Corn in improved demand; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1. Oats dull at 57c. Whisky; a large business in contraband at $1,80.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton dull and quiet at 29@29½c for fair to good. Flour at $1,05@1,07. Oats, 70@75c. Hay, $30,00@35,00 per ton. Flour; superfine, $10,00@10,50. Bran, 60c. Butter, 40@50c. Corn, 90c@$1. Provisions steady, with no change in prices.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm at $2,10 for No. 1, $1,97@$1,97½ for No. 2. Corn firm at 70c for new shelled. Oats firmer at; 43c for No. 1. Provisions firmer.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. February 20—10 bbls hominy, 5 bbls mush, 5 Lang's 4 kegs butter, Sturgeon & Bro; 20 cks pearls, McKee & Bro; 6 pkgs produce, Henry Rea jr; 1 car barley, Carson, Darlington & Co; 1 car corn, Dan Wallace; 28 bbls apples, 1 do onions, Keil & Ritchart; 32 bbls apples, David Rickard; 100 bbls flour, 31 do do, 1 dough, 4 do, 3 bbls apples, J. C. Newmyer & Co; 50 bbls paper, A. H. English & co; 1 bbl eggs, owner; 1 car lumber, John Hall & co; 1 car stone, J. L. Kenny; 10 half bbls butter, J. B. Canfield & co; 18 bags buckwheat flour, John Porterfield & co; 100 bbls paper, W. H. Kirkpatrick & co; 3 pkgs paper, H. Riddle; 50 dog pails, 5 do tubs, Little, Baird & Patton, 50 do pails, E. Heazleton; 25 do do, J. S. Dilworth & co; 10 do do, 10 doz washboards, 5 doz sieves, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 doz pkgs eggs, do; 1 car hay, Wm Graham; 2 car hay, 2 bbls beans, H Rea jr; 2 cars staves, Adams & Son; 2 cars staves, Kain & Hamilton; 1 car hay, Gallagher; 1 pkgs butters, Voigt & co; 27 sks rags, Markle & co; 30 boxes glassware, John Ross & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.—February 20—166 bdls hides, A & J Grootzinger; 19 bbls meat, J H Parker, 50 bdls hides, A Holstetine; 60 bbls whisky, J S Finch; 74 empty, barrels, G D Whitcomb; 10 kegs lard, 20 sks rags, 3 do sundries, Voigt & co; 25 bbls apples, 2 bbls butter, G S Frazey; 50 bbls apples, J Reed; 20 do do, Cook, Bro & co; 27 do do, owner; 30 box candles, 10 do, soap; E Heazleton; 35 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 6 pkgs produce, Newcomer, Moe & Co; 5 bbls apples, J Graham; 16 pkgs scrap iron, Painter & Son; 2 cars staves, T Merkle & Co; 3 cars scrap iron, G D Whitcomb; 1 car corn, Guckenheimer & Bro; 3 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 200 bbls butter, J Gardiner; 100 do do, Knox & McKee; 100 do do, Heard & Metzgar; 13 half bbls butter, Graff & Reiter; 5 do do, J H Voigt & co; 100 hides, Wattach & Son.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago factors. Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Buck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. delf:p43

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

MARSHALL, FULTON & BOLLMAN,

Only Manufacturers in the West of

HEAVY CORDAGE,

Suitable for Steam and Coal Boats.

HAWSER LAID OIL WELL ROPE.

Tarred Ropes for Coal Railroads,

HEMP OAKUM AND PACKING.

CAULKING COTTON, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 114 and 115 Water Street, Near Monongahela House.

RIVER NEWS.

The river, under the influence of the rains of Tuesday and yesterday, is again rising at this point, the Allegheny marks indicating fifteen feet last evening. The weather continues unsettled and unpleasant, with occasional showers of rain.

Business was moderately active at the landing yesterday, the offerings of freight being fair—indeed, the Columbia quit taking Cincinnati freight early in the day having more than enough engaged below to fill her out.

We are informed that navigation up the Monongahela has been suspended for the present, owing to the high water. The packets did not go out last evening.

The Peerless cleared for Oil City, and the Belle Creole for Parkersburg, with a good trip, was expected in last night. The towboats John Hanna and Oil Valley, with bulk oil boats, loaded with oil, were also expected in last night.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* the other day, spoke in a rather sneering strain about the Monongahela River, and "that Cincinnati shippers were not disposed to either import or export on her." The following hint to that effect is on the importer by the *Gazette* was in consequence of Capt. Ross having refused to advertise in that paper.

Capt. Kenton, from New Orleans, arrived on Tuesday night with an excellent trip, and the America, from the same point, is due this morning to-day. The Rook, Moore, from Portsmouth, has also arrived, being two days ahead of time.

The Grey Eagle cleared on time for Parkersburg, with a fair trip, though, it would doubtless have been much better, had it not been for the low water. The Bayard, Captain Geo. D. Moore, is the regular Parkersburg packet for to-day, leaving on time.

ARRIVALS OF SUGAR, MOLLASSES AND COTTON.—The Kenton brought from New Orleans a big trip, including a considerable amount of sugar, molasses, and cotton, as will be seen by the following: Wm. Fraser & Son, 10 bbls molasses; S. Ewart & Co., 30 bbls molasses; Hay & Voegtly, 15 bbls sugar; Kirkpatrick & Harron, 30 bbls molasses; James Gardiner & Co., 125 do do; C. Coleman, 30 do do. She also had 105 bales cotton for Bentley, Child & Co., and 16 do do for Park, Painter & Co. This reminds one of old times, before the breaking out of the rebellion, when Pittsburgh merchants bought pretty largely of these commodities every season in New Orleans.

The Columbia Packet, Capt. W. Reed, will positively take her departure this morning for Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, having all freight engaged that she can take, a few more packages would have accommodated. The R. C. Grey, Capt. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, leaving on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. Mcallum, Sr., is filling up steadily for New Orleans, and will be in the best order. She will be followed by the Great Republic, Capt. W. B. Donaldson.

The Ezra Porter, Capt. J. H. Porter, is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will leave on Friday, and passengers and shippers would take this early notice.

The Golden Era arrived at Cincinnati on Monday, and the Maggie Hays and Argosy were to sail for that port from Pittsburgh on Monday. The Rook, Moore and low boat Hercules were at Marietta on Monday morning with a tow of barges. The Memphis to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo on the same day.

The towboats Ajax and Alps with a tow of barges for Pittsburgh, passed Louisville on Sunday.

We gave, a few days ago, an account of a suit brought at Pittsburgh, against Pinkett & Milwaukee, for the recovery of an overcoat by a "disabused" passenger. The following is the decision, as reported in the *Journal*:

"Justice Cragin yesterday rendered a decision in the case tried Monday, wherein J. Becket Wood sued Messrs. Pinkett & Co. Company for the value of the overcoat stolen from Manager Pinkett on the steamer Milwaukee last fall. The passenger company resisted the claim on the ground that Mr. Pinkett was traveling on a free pass, therefore relieving the company from baggage and other property was taken at his own risk, and that the usual care and diligence was exercised by the officers of the boat in the property of other passengers. The decision, however, was against the packet company, which was adjudged to pay the value of the overcoat, with damages. The point urged in this decision was that a consideration had been given by Mr. Pinkett in the shape of his pass, which was worth value for property, as they are in the case of other passengers who give a consideration for the fare of passage also. It was an interesting and important one, but from the decision seems to be in accordance with the majority of decisions lately on that same point, where transportation companies are adjudged liable for the property and lives of those who travel on free passes, as well as others."

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Monday, says: The steamer Lady Gay, which left here on Saturday night for the Yazoo, at midnight, exploded a cylinder head when opposite Carondelet, driving the piston rod through the body of the vessel, instantly killing him instantly. The boat at once returned to this port. Her cargo has been well injured by the steam. River rising and seven now much earthed.

We clip the following items from our Cincinnati exchanges. The Gazette appears to be considerable feeling manifested in regard to the respective qualities of the Pittsburgh boat, Great Republic, and the Cincinnati boat, Ben Hur. It is reasonably that all is true which is said of both, then we very much doubt if either can make a trip within the time of the model Louisville packet, Gen. Lytle.

Capt. Sam. Shuman, the superintendent of the Pittsburgh and St. Louis line of packets, was in town on Monday night en route to Saint Louis on the Silver Cloud No. 2 on business connected with the line.

The Ben Hur brought a large freight of sugar and cotton on the Maggie Hays. While passing under the bridge last evening, the chimneys and pilot house struck with the bridge and were knocked down, slightly damaging her pilot house. Capt. Hays, who is slowly recovering from his late illness, resumed command of the Magnolia yesterday. The Argosy reshipped forty tons of wagons for New Orleans on the Grosebeck.

Capt. R. C. Gray passed through the city yesterday en route from St. Louis for Pittsburgh. He says the new Northern Line packet Dubuque, now being completed at Pittsburgh, it is expected will leave the latter port for St. Paul during the latter part of March. He further says the Northern Line have not been awarded the St. Louis and Keokuk mail contract, as reported.

A consolidation of the Peach and Parker Lines of towboats is under consideration. They will ply between Cincinnati and New Orleans, leaving on Saturday at 4 P. M. Capt. Ira N. Mallin has retired from merchandising in Chillicothe, Ill., and contemplates commencing business in connection of steamboating. He is at the Broadway Hotel, and visits the "old folks" at Venny to-morrow. Capt. Thomas's new Evansville and Cairo mail packet Mayflower will leave direct for Cairo on Saturday. Mr. George K. Bray, formerly book-keeper in the house of Messrs. E. S. Butler & Co., died on Saturday, after a severe illness. All the bottom lands in the vicinity of Lafayette have been overflowed by the Wabash River, the height is estimated at one million dollars. The Wabash stopped rising last night, however, by the St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday. The Submarine No. 14, wrecking steamer, arrived on Saturday, having in tow the hull of the steamer Mary Miller, sunk near St. Marys. The machinery is out and the upper works are in a bad condition. The *Republican* of Saturday says: "We understand that the boat was raised upon a contract with the Underwriters, by which delivery at this place relieves the companies here to the extent of $4000, and if they did not want it the wrecking company were to have nothing in payment of $500. We also understand that the Underwriters have declined taking it. From Capt. Johnston, of the No. 13, we learn that the Nations on the eastern waters have been abandoned on account of the late heavy rise. It is very doubtful if ever taken. It is supposed that the heavy masses of drift will entirely break up the boat.

IMPORTS BY RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—February 20—2 cars wheat, Dan Wallace; 2 do lumber, Jas. Scholl; 1 car do, Rose Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Painter & Son; 25 bbls lime, T A Evans & co; 11 bbls pork, Wm Graham; 10 do do, J W Taylor; 10 bales wool, Wm Barker jr; 5 bbls cranberries, 10 bbls apples, Voigt co; 100 bbls oil, J S Dilworth & co; 10 barrels apples, M Lehman; 2 do do, 1 keg apple butter, Shriver, Spencer & co; 4 bbls apples, J Campbell; 6 box cheese, Amgordner & Shepard; 4 bbls apples, Coltaker; 1 car corn, Wm Bingham.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 20.—5 sks potatoes, J W Robert; 47 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 1 car staves, Dan Wallace; 1 car lumber, Hall & Speer; 1 car hay R Chant; 18 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car hay, Shepherd & co; 35 doz brooms, Reis & Carson; 1 car stone, Shoenberger & Blair; 7 do do, Superior Iron Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Feb. 19.—1 bdl hides, 2 bbls butter, J. Bhandari; 1 bbl lard, 1 do butter, J A Butt; 2 cars iron and nails, Martin, Brickell & co; 90 bbls salt, Seymour, Jones & Vosburgh; 1 car metal, Jacob Knight & co; 2 do do, Loomis & Collard; 34 sks cornmeal, 31 do fee :, 14 do oats, Bricker & co; 18 sks oats, Fetzer & Armstrong.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS—PER KENTON.—26 hhds sugar, 15 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & co; 50 oil bbls, Brooks, Ballentine & co; 100 hhds sugar, Carter, McGrew & co; 100 bbls oil, 28 cadetics tobacco, J D Bravo & co; 124 tes lard Jas Dalzell & son; 16 bbls oil, 8 S Dilworth & co; 15 bbls lard, Dowd, Ewart & co; 50 bbls molasses, 7 bgs feathers, S Ewart & co; 60 bbls oil, 50 kgs lard, Evans, Gilmore & Dallas; 10 bbls molasses, Wm Frazee & Son; 20 pkgs liquor, R P Getty, 125 bbls molasses, Jas Gardiner & co; 25 pkgs candles, 10 do soap, Hahn & Hadley; 18 bbls meat, J P Hanna & co; 10 kegs lard, Heard & Metzgar; 50 boxes starch, E Heazleton; 15 cases Lobeck, W L Jones, 50 bbls molasses, Kirkpatrick & Harron; 103 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & co; 20 bxs soap, J Lockart; 15 hhds sugar, 105 bbls molasses, Wm Frazee & Son; 20 pkgs liquor, R H Myers & co; 10 tes hams, J H Parker; 20 bales cotton, Park, Painter & co; 50 boxes soap, 15 do candles, 52 bbls molasses, Shipton & Wallace; 2 hhds bacon, Shomaker & Wattach & Son.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The New, Magnificent and Mammoth

LOVV PRESSURE

Steamer,

"GREAT REPUBLIC,"

W. B. DONALDSON, Commander,

WILL COMMENCE

Receiving Freight for

MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, and NEW ORLEANS,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

AND LEAVE AS ABOVE ON

Thursday, March 14th, 1867,

POSITIVELY.

☞ Passengers and Shippers will consult their interests to call on board before making engagements elsewhere. The public can rely implicitly on her leaving on above date. fe18:d10

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS Packet Line.

composed of the following splendid steamers:

MESSENGER,	LORENA,
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WAUASHTA,	NEW YORK,
ARMENIA,	COLUMBIA,
SILVER LAKE No. 4,	IMPERIAL,
KATE PUTNAM,	KATE ROBINSON,
CORSTOWN,	SILVER CLOUD No. 2,
BELLEVERNON,	GLASGOW,
MILLSTONE,	BELLE EAR.

One of the above boats will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Freight and passage rates reciprocal through to all points on the Mississippi, Illinois and Missouri rivers by the Northern Line Packet Co., the Illinois River Packet Co. and Missouri river boats.

Apply to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, BARNES & COLLINS, Agents, or

Capt. SAML. SHUMAN, Superintendent, No. 30 Water street, (up stairs.)

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid steamer EZRA PORTER.....Capt. H. H. PORTER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, (this) inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to BARNES & COLLINS. {Agents.

FOR THE GOLD MINES OF MONTANA AND IDAHO.—The steamer IDA STOCKDALE.....Capt. GRANT MARSH, Will leave for Fort Benton, Montana, on the 25th inst., taking freight for St. Louis and all points on the Missouri river. Being one of the best boats on the Missouri river, offers advantages to shippers desiring their goods to go through with dispatch.

For information apply on board. fe19

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer.....Capt. WM. H. ANDERSON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, Feb. 21. FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. fe18

FOR NASHVILLE.—The steamer COLUMBIA.....CAPT. GEO. W. REED, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THIS DAY. JNO. FLACK, } Agents. R. C. GRAY, } CHAS. BARNES, }

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid steamer ARMENIA.....Capt. A. C. McCALLUM, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & CO. fe18 CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

REGULAR WEEKLY CINCINNATI PACKET. LEAVING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 M. The splendid steamer.....Capt. LEWIS VANDEMARK, Clerk. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, } Agents. fe18 R. C. GRAY. }

FOR GALENA AND DUBUQUE DIRECT.—The fine passenger steamer SAVANNAH.....Capt. A. McGOWAN, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the 22nd March. FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, } Agents. JOHN FLACK, } fe18 R. C. GRAY. }

FOR ST. PAUL DIRECT.—The new side-wheel steamer DUBUQUE.....Capt. J. W. PARKER, Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 23d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD, } Agents. JOHN FLACK, } fe18 R. C. GRAY. }

TOBACCO, CIG